LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus 25 : 10.

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Moral Department.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening May 7th, at the Apollo Saloon, Broadway.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq., in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Samuel Osgood, D. D., of Massachusetts.

The Corresponding Secretary, LEWIS TAPPAN, made a Report of the doings of the Society the past year, including the state of the Anti-Slavery cause in this and in other countries, and an outline of operations contemplated by the Society. In conclusion, he submitted a set of Resolutions prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolutions.

1. Resolved, That amidst all the disheartening occurrences connected with the Anti-Slavery cause, both as it respects the conduct of our Government, the apathy of opposition of parties in Church and State, and the connection of Abolition principles, on the part of some, with sentiments that strike at the root of much that is valuable and sound in our institutions, we gratefully recognize the smiles of Divine Providence in the advance of the cause of truth, righteousness and freedom among the people and in the churches.

2. Resolved, That we feel greatly encouraged in our efforts by the sympathy of our trans-atlantic fellow laborers, and by their noble advocacy of the rights of man throughout the world, and would especially bear in grateful recollection the untiring exertions of our British coadjutors, headed by the venerable Clarkson, to abolish slavery and the slave trade throughout Christendom.

3. Resolved, That we rejoice to know that a spirit of inquiry and discussion has arisen in the Slave States, and among their distinguished men, to be better informed respecting the principles we profess and the measures we propose, to deliver the master as well as the slave from a despotism that grinds the poor and fills the rich with dread and apprehension; and that so long as these inquiries and discussions are honest and Christian, we hail them as indications of the progress of truth over error, light over darkness, enlightened self-interest over avarice, and the principles of true Republicanism and unadulterated Christianity over their counterfeits.

4. Resolved, That we hold it to be a truth demonstrated by history and experience, that so long as, and wherever Slavery exists, the Slave trade, both foreign and domestic, will flourish, and that all attempts to put an end to the Slave trade, while Slavery is tolerated, will be utterly vain and abortive.

5. Resolved, That the people of this country so far from having guaranteed the perpetuation of slavery to the South in the Constitution or otherwise, are under solemn pledge to the world, and to one another, to exterminate it, and expressly agreed to the Treaty of Ghent, between the United States and Great Britain, in Dec. 1814, to do all in their power to abolish entirely the traffic in slaves.

6. Resolved, That as the parties which have heretofore alternately in their hands the political control of the country, have not only failed to redeem this pledge, but have aided in the extension of slavery, and the consolidation of the slave power, they have proved themselves unworthy of the trust reposed in them.

7. Resolved, That as it is the aim of the Liberty party not only to abolish slavery, but to bring the administrative action of the government into complete harmony with the truths of the Declaration of Independence, and the objects of the Constitution, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of Christianity fully justify not only, but imperatively demand of the Abolitionists of this country, that they secede from the political parties, Whig and Democratic, to which they may belong, and unite their efforts with the Liberty party for the overthrow of slavery, and the restoration of the principles of liberty.

8. Resolved, That the powers of Congress are strictly limited by the Constitution; that the Constitution confers no power in terms to acquire in any way foreign territory, nor is such acquisition necessary or proper for exercising any of the powers that are so granted.

9. Resolved, That the annexation of Texas will or would be a direct breach of the Constitution—a base violation of a treaty of friendship with Mexico—a wanton abuse of power towards an unoffending ally, that must forever stigmatise us as a faithless and dishonored people.

10. Resolved, That by slaveholding, this Society understands the holding and treating of human beings as property; and maintains that to hold and treat a human being thus, is universally and always sinful, and ought to be everywhere immediately abandoned.

11. Resolved, That this sin, as those of drunkenness, profanity, falsehood, and the like, is inconsistent with Christian character and a regular standing in the Church of Christ, and ought to be made the subject of remonstrance and discipline, according to each one's distinctive methods of procedure, in every branch of that Church.

12. Resolved, That in urging the several religious denominations to give effect to such remonstrance and discipline, according to their established forms, and in the last resort to withdraw the fellowship of other churches from all pertinacious offenders, this Society does not maintain, nor, so far as we are aware, have the Abolitionists of this country generally, ever maintained, that this last should be done "instantly," or in any such abrupt and summary way as to forego the exercise of the same previous kind, faithful and appropriate Christian remonstrance, as in that of their other acknowledged sins.

13. Resolved, That while some professed Abolitionists entertain and promulgate views which strike at the existence of all civil government and all church and ecclesiastical organizations, and by consequence at the use of the appropriate functions of each for the extinction of slavery, this Society and the great body of American Abolitionists reject such opinions as opposed to sound ethics, genuine patriotism, and pure Christianity.

14. Resolved, That while the same class of Abolitionists entertain and promulgate the doctrine that there is no hope for the slaves deliverance but in the overthrow of our Churches and civil Constitution, we in common with the great body of the friends of the slave in this country, reject it altogether; that on this and other grounds we separated from those our former associates five years ago;—and that now, as always, we seek the freedom of the slave, not by the overthrow of the churches or the state, but only by the reformation of both, in methods alike orderly and constitutional.

15. Resolved, That while this Society, as such, refers it to the private judgment of all, to decide how far and when they ought to withdraw from those ecclesiastical and church relations whose governing influences are pertinaciously opposed to the cause of the slave, and to institute new ones, it does most earnestly maintain that all men, and especially all avowed Abolitionists, ought to be unceasing in their remonstrance, and in other efforts to bring such bodies to the side of the slave—and particularly, that they ought, in every christian way, to oppose the admission of slaveholders to the church and the pulpit, and their appointment as agents or officers of the various Missionary and benevolent Societies.

16. Resolved, That as the prevalence of a pro-slavery spirit is a great hindrance to the progress of Christianity in this land, so the existence of oppression is one of the chief obstructions to the diffusion of the Gospel in heathen nations and throughout the world.

17. Resolved, That we contemplate with great satisfaction the prevalence of right views on the subject of missions and missionary efforts, wholly disconnected from pro-slavery contamination, and that it is consistent with such views for Christian Abolitionists to devote such portions of their property as they consecrate to the furtherance of the missionary cause, to channels uncontaminated with the gains of oppression.

18. Resolved, That for Missionary Boards to appoint and support slaveholders as Missionaries, is a violation of the spirit and teaching of Christ, a scandal and a reproach to the Christian Church and Christian name, and ought to be earnestly resisted by every friend of God and man.

19. Resolved, That for Missionaries, at home or abroad, to welcome slaveholders to Mission Churches, is equally scandalous and reproachful to the cause of Christ: is to give their converts and the world around them false practical ideas of Christianity, and ought to forfeit such missionaries the countenance and the support of the churches.

20. Resolved, That the friends of equal rights, in the State of New York, in view of the Convention to be held on the subject of amending the Constitution, are earnestly urged to take effective measures for the abolition of the discrimination made, in the qualification of electors, between the white and colored citizens.

21. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our Northern fellow-citizens confined in Southern prisons for acts of humanity that are in conflict with the slave code, and commend them to the sympathies, and their families to the generous aid of the friends of humanity.

22. Resolved, That we will extend the rights of humanity to our fellow-men who flee from the house of bondage, and afford them asylum in the free States, rejoicing in every successful effort to use one's liberty rather than remain the victim of oppression.

23. Resolved, That the friends of the oppressed, both in the free and slave States, are earnestly entreated to befriend those who are in jeopardy with regard to their liberty, by affording them all the aid they can in courts of justice or otherwise, in maintaining their just rights, and avoiding the doom that awaits those who are in danger of being remanded to the custody of merciless masters and unprincipled overseers.

The above resolutions were ably discussed by JAMES G. BIRNEY, JAMES C. JACKSON, and ALVAN STEWART, and referred to the Business Meeting of the Society, at which they were unanimously adopted.

At an adjourned meeting of the Society, held May 8th, ALVAN STEWART, Esq., in the Chair—

The Society proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were chosen:

President,
ARTHUR TAPPAN.
Vice Presidents,
F. J. LE MOYNE, M. D., and J. G. BIRNEY.
Secretaries,
AMOS A. PHELPS, Corresponding Secretary,
LEWIS TAPPAN, Recording Secretary.
Treasurer,
WM. SHOTWELL.
Executive Committee:

Arthur Tappan, Christopher Rush, S. S. Jocelyn, William Jay, Lewis Tappan, Theodore S. Wright, Alvan Stewart, Orange Scott, Samuel E. Cornish, A. A. Phelps, S. W. Benedict, Leonard Gibbs, William Johnston, William Lillie, R. G. Williams, Wm. E. Whiting, Wm. Kirkland, James Warner, Arnold Buffum and Luther Lee.

From the Boston Recorder.

Norfolk County Abolition Society.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Abolition Society was held at West Medway, April 29th. Rev. Dr. Ide, president of the society, in the chair. The following resolutions were reported by the business committee:

Resolved, That speculative abolitionists and speculative christians are essentially alike.—The abolition of the former resembles the religion of the latter—both being *heartless* and *inefficient*.

Resolved, That the apathy of our citizens upon the subject of slavery is the greatest encouragement to its continuance, and the most effectual obstacle in the way of its overthrow.

Resolved, That slavery is a sin, and as such, contrary to the letter and spirit of the word of God, and it is exceedingly to be regretted that any christians and ministers should undertake to defend it by appealing to the scriptures.

Resolved, That slavery, so far as it is fellowshipped by professing christians, is an Achan in the churches and a trouble of Israel.

Resolved, That slavery is hostile to all the benevolent operations of the day, and ought to be *regarded and treated* by the friends of every benevolent enterprise as a common enemy.

Resolved, That the case of brother Torrey, Walker and others, who have been imprisoned and punished for pitying and aiding the oppressed, is an affecting demonstration, that slavery is at war, not only with revealed religion, but with the common sentiments of humanity.

Resolved, That no man can consistently vote in favor of pro-slavery rulers, who is not willing *himself* to be a *slave*.

Resolved, That the well known object of annexing Texas to the Union, viz: the security and perpetuation of slavery, is a sufficient reason why it should not be annexed, even if there were no constitutional objections to the proposed manner of annexation.

Resolved, That the time has now come when our citizens ought to act upon the principle, that the future prosperity of our country and its continuance of slavery are totally inconsistent with each other.

The resolutions were discussed by Rev. Dr. Ide, Rev. Messrs. Thatcher, Harding, Poor and Sanford, and by Messrs. Corey and Fisher, and were unanimously adopted.

It was *voted*, That a collection be taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting, and that the balance be given to Mrs. Torrey, for the benefit of herself and children, whom the "*tender mercies*" of slavery have deprived of a husband and a father, and $11,50 were paid to her in hand, and received with many thanks.

Voted, That the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting be offered for publication in the Emancipator, Boston Recorder and New England Puritan.

JACOB IDE, *President*.
M. M. FISHER, *Secretary*.

Presbyterian Board of Missions.

The Anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions was held in Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church, Duane street, last evening. After singing by the Choir of the Church, Rev. Dr. Miller, President of the Board, offered a fervent prayer and made a few introductory remarks. He feelingly alluded to great numbers of heathen who had perished since the last Anniversary of the Board, and to the feebleness of the efforts put forth in their behalf, which, had they been at all commensurate with the greatness of the object, or such as might have been expected from this portion of the Church, would have resulted in the salvation of many who have now left the world. Many of the Church here had also died: it behooved those who remian to be more diligent and faithful.

The Annual Statement of the Board was then read by Walter Lowry, Esq., Corresponding Secretary. The receipts during the year amounted to $82,672,84: Expenditures, $81,469,71. Balance in the Treasury, $1,203,13. There had been printed and circulated of the "Missionary Chronicle," 6,240 copies; of the "Foreign Missionary," 14,200 copies. Nine ordained Missionaries had been sent out, of whom one had been sent to Texas, two to the Indian tribes of our country, one to Africa and five to China. There are now laboring, under the direction of the Board, 81 Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries. These Missionaries occupy as fields of labor—1st, Texas, having four stations;—2d, the Indian Tribes, three stations; 3d, Western Africa, four stations, with a boarding school containing 40 scholars, and three common schools containing 143 scholars; 4th, Northern India, three stations, at which there are 7 ministers, 1 physician, 1 printer, 4 printing presses printing annually 8 millions of pages, 6 boarding schools with 179 scholars, 4 high schools with 301 scholars, and 12 common schools with 300 scholars; in China, 3 missions, attached to which are 7 ministers, 2 physicians, 1 printer, and a type-foundry.

The press was started in June last, and at the last accounts had printed 1,000 000 pages of the Scriptures. About the middle of the last year the Board commenced operations in papal Europe, and had already sent $50,000 to that field of labor. Although the receipts appeared small, yet they would appear large when the good which had thereby been accomplished was considered.

Impressive addresses were then made by Rev. Drs. Snodgrass and Alexander, setting forth the nature and importance of the work, the success which had already attended it and the encouragements which are wafted upon every breeze for greater efforts and renewed faith.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Twenty-Ninth Anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union.

The exercises were begun with prayer by Rev. Mr. HAYNES of New Jersey, followed by an address from Rev. Mr. ABBOTT of this city, and by Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Tabernacle Church. These addresses were adapted to the comprehension of children, who filled the body and gallery of the church.

Among the audience were the Beneficiaries of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, and of other similar institutions. Conspicuous in their bearing and deportment were the children of the African Sunday Schools, who, with their banners and teachers, occupied a great portion of the edifice.

The services were alternated by music executed by the children in a very creditable manner.

An abstract of the Annual Report was then read by Mr. HORACE HOLDEN, Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee. The Report after a general statement of the prosperity of the Union, referred to its losses, prominent among which was the death of Rev. Dr. MILNOR, whom the report pronounced as "truly of a Catholic spirit, with few equals and no superiors."

The total number of schools belonging to the Union is 107, belonging to 13 denominations. Of these, 19 are Missionary unconnected with Churches, and 5 that are.

The number of male teachers is 941, of female, 1,036; of these 1,582 are members of Churches, and 1,088 were formerly pupils.

The number of male pupils is 7,077, of female, 7,881; of these 8,163 can read the bible.

In the Library are 23,116 vols.; 16 teachers have begun to prepare for the ministry, and one has already been ordained.

During the past year the expenses have been $1,850.

A NEW ORLEANS SLAVEHOLDER.—H. C. Wright, in one of his letters published in the Boston Liberator, dated Innsbruck, July 13, 1844, gives the following account of one of the peculiar lords of America:

"Here I leave one of my companions, a N. Orleans slaveholder, a most singular compound of a man. In every town and hotel he had a quarrel with the police, the landlord, the waiters, the drivers, or some of the passengers. The passengers have been goading him about *slavery and American Democracy*—for he is a red-hot Democrat, like the hypocrites Jackson and Polk. His bed, his wash-stand, his towels, his food, his seat in coach, his bills of fare, were never to his mind. He has been insolent and brutal and cursing to his inferiors, and rude and malicious to his superiors. Yet he is a great professor, carries his Bible in his—*pocket*. He talks piously and penitently one moment, and the next is ready to knock you down. He talks feelingly of consecrating all to God, and puffs *tobacco* smoke in your face all the time. He is very good tempered on Sunday, and frets, scolds, swears, and is full of wrath all the rest of the week. He is a genuine specimen of the cant and hypocrisy of a praying pious slaveholder."

Free Scotch Church, Slavery, &c.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh have recently had up the question of withholding fellowship from their brethren in this country, on the ground that they are involved in the crimes of slavery by toleration and fellowship.

Three sets of opinion were expressed. Dr. Duncan with great ability and faithfulness insists upon a proclamation of immediate non-intercourse. He derided the idea of sitting at the Lord's table with such men—for himself, he said he could not "eat a common meal with them." Good—capital! Several others seconded these views.

Dr. Cunningham concurred in opposition to slavery, but justified slaveholders. He Americanized beautifully.

Dr. Candlish, a strong man, was for waiting a reasonable time—for forewarning, but in the end for cutting fellowship, if need be.

The matter was referred to the General Assembly finally. The end will be by and by.—*Albany Patriot.*

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The American Board of Foreign Missions held its anniversary yesterday, in the Tabernacle; the HON. T. FRELINGHUYSEN in the chair. After prayer by REV. DR. BEECHER, the REV. DR. ARMSTRONG, one of the Secretaries, made in substance the following statement:—

The last has been an eventful year in the history of Missions in Western Asia. The Turkish government has declared that men shall no longer be put to death in that empire for changing their religious opinion; thus renouncing a maxim of the Koran, and removing an obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in those countries.

The Mission to the Nestorians of Koordistan, has been discontinued. Among the Nestorians of Persia the labors of our Missionaries have been intimidated by opposition from the Patriarch and his brothers, and by the intrigues of emissaries of Rome. But at the latest date all was quiet, and the Mission was pursuing its work without molestation.

The Mission in Syria has been concentrated in the region of Lebanon, at Hushaycia, near the sources of the Jordan; one hundred families have left the Greek Church and declared themselves Protestant. For this they have suffered severe persecution, but at our latest accounts they continued firm.

The Mission in Turkey has never been more prosperous than during the last year.—Conversions have been numerous, and a spirit of religious inquiry is very widely diffused. At Constantinople, prayer meetings are held by native christians every evening in the week.

The Mission at Gaboon River in Western Africa, is prosperous.

Nothing has been heard for several months from the Zooler mission.

Among the Mahratta people of Western India, the spirit of religious inquiry is spreading, and a conviction that Hindooism is false, extensively prevails. Twenty-two persons were added to the Mission Church at Ahemdeniggen last year.

The same remarks apply, but with greater emphasis, to the Missions among the Tamul missions of Western India. Twenty new Missionaries are called for there without delay.

The Mission in Borneo now has the protection and encouragment of the local authorities of Netherland India.

The Board has two Missions in China, one at Hong Kong and Canton, the other at Amoy. The Presidential Committee wish to commence a third on the northern coast.

The Churches at the S. Islands are prospering. Several of them now sustain their own pastors. Nearly all make monthly collections for benevolent purposes.

The work of conversion and evangelization makes steady progress among the aborigines of our own continent.

All the churches in the Choctaw nation have had large additions during the year. A large portion of their youth, of both sexes, now receive instruction at academies and boarding schools, supported wholly by the people themselves.

The receipts of the Board for nine months of the financial year ending April 30, were $185,000, exceeding those of the corresponding period last year $21,300, and falling short of the appropriations for the same term $13,000. If the average monthly receipts for the remaining quarter of the year are $26,300, the Board will be free from debt at its close, July 31.

Under the care of the Board are 26 missions and 95 stations, besides numerous out-stations; 500 missionary laborers, supported by its funds, besides numerous native assistants, supported by the people; 31 printing presses, at which nearly 50,000,000 of pages were printed last year, in 32 languages, exclusive of the English; 640 free schools, containing 30,000 pupils; 44 boarding-schools and seminaries, with 1500 pupils; and 63 churches of converted heathen, containing 26,000 members.

(After several other eloquent addresses Dr. Beecher remarked as follows:)

His soul had indeed been cheered by the zeal and eloquence of his younger brethren; and though heaven, with its many crowns, was full in his eye, as the object of humble hope, and trust in HIM who alone is worthy, still, in view of all those crowns, he would willingly be granted a furlough of ten years more, were such the Sovereign will. He would cheerfully gird on his armor for another campaign in such a glorious warfare.—This, however, could not be anticipated.—And though he felt no indications of being speedily called home, yet he could not but be affected with the probability that he might not again stand in this place, or greet these brethren on earth. In such circumstances, he would gladly leave a word to be *remembered*. The question had been often started, what could be the cause of the mournful suspension of Divine influence? There was but one answer satisfactory to him,—the Church had *faltered in the work of Foreign Missions*.—For want of unwavering trust in God, she had, in troublous times, withheld from His service the gold and the silver which were clearly His, and had ungratefully left the Missions, planted by his providence and watered by his heavenly grace, and demanding continual care and sacrifice—had left some of them, at least, to deep reproach, and seemingly impending ruin! The Saviour has thus been wounded; the Holy Spirit grieved. And now, at parting, he would say, as a thought *to be remembered*, Take care of Foreign Missions, and God will take care of you and yours. Never again falter. Take care of Foreign Missions, and God will revive his work, and will give his Spirit till nations shall be born in a day."

We should like to see Dr. B. as deeply interested in the antislavery cause as he is in missions, then place him in as thrilling circumstances as when he spoke thus, and see if he would not think the deep participation of the church in the brutality of vastly more Americans than she converts from heathenism is not *as* offensive to God as her apathy in regard to foreign missions.—*Ed.*

The authoress of the "Children of the Abbey," died lately in Waterford, Ireland.

THE BAPTISTS AND SLAVERY.

A complete separation between northern Baptists and slaveholders, so far as their general religious associations are concerned, is now inevitable. Such men as Dr. Wayland, who incorrectly call themselves "conservative," did all in their power to prevent it, but without success; and all the reward they received was a severe castigation from their "dear southern brethren." Slaveholders respect abolitionists, for they know where to find them, but fence-riders they denounce.

The following is an extract from a correspondent of the Boston Recorder, referring to his passage from Providence to New York:

On board the boat we met a large number of Baptist clergymen, who were returning to the South and West, from their annual Convention, which was held in Providence, R. I., among whom the Rev. Dr. Welch of Albany, and Rev. Mr. Peck, from Illinois. We were entertained with much interesting and amusing discussion relative to their meeting; a principal part of which referred to the subject of *slavery*, which had been agitated in the Convention, by the introduction of the resolutions introduced into that body by Dr. Welch, and which, I presume, you have already seen. It seems, they came to the determination to *divide* the Convention between the North and South. It is understood that this was an *amicable* adjustment, and, it is believed, its tendency will be salutary.

The subject of slavery is one which meets us at every corner, which enters into and embarrasses all the benevolent operations of the day; and it seems, at least, doubtful, "whereunto these things will grow." I rejoice that that highly respectable denomination have taken the step which they have, and I rejoice in it the more, that it has been adopted with *pacific feelings*. The result of the measure upon that tremendous evil, *slavery*, no doubt will be a salutary one. The southern clergymen and church members cannot but feel that their northern brethren are in earnest, and conscientious on this subject. This will naturally lead them to inquire, whether the enslaving of human beings is not *wrong*,—is not a violation of that declaration of our Saviour, which has well been called the *golden rule*, "All things whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them."—Let the church of Christ in the United States come out unitedly against that institution, and it cannot stand. The whole question then seems to resolve itself into this—"*Who is responsible for the evils of that institution?*"

STATISTICS OF BENEVOLENCE.—From the Reports of the leading Benevolent Societies, whose Anniversaries have been recently held, it appears that all of them have very considerably advanced during the past year. The following are the receipts of some of them for the year:

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,	$82,672
Foreign Evangelical Society,	18,744
American Tract Society,	152,376
American Home Missionary Society,	121,946
American Bible Society,	166,652
American Board of Foreign Missions, *during the last nine months*, about $185,000; so that if the contributions continue in the same ratio the next three months, they will, for the year, amount to	246 666
Baptist Board of Foreign Missions,	82,276

—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

PLAN OF BIBLE INSURANCE!—At a meeting of the American Bible Society, Rev. Henry Wilkes, Secretary of the Montreal Bible Society, said they had sometime since sent out an agent in Canada, with copies of the French Bible, translated by De Sacy, a Catholic. The priests made opposition, but the people bought a few, and some who did not buy, asked the agent to *lend* them a Bible. This suggested the plan of printing the *name* of the Society in some, with the words *loaned to*—, added. These were loaned out. A priest soon gathered up some half a dozen, and *burned* them. When the fact came to the Society, they promptly demanded pay for the books. He replied, he did not allow the circulation of the Bible among his people.—Well, they said, that was another matter; he had burned *their* books, and must *pay for them*; he still refused, and they employed a lawyer to write to him; at whose call the money was very soon forthcoming; and since that, they had found the insertion, in this way, of the Society's *name* in the Bibles, was complete insurance against *burning!*—*N. Y. Telegraph.*

THE WINE-GLASS.

Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?
Who hath contentions? Who
hath wounds without cause?
Who hath redness of eyes?
They that tarry long at the
wine! They that go to
seek mixed wine! Look
not thou upon the
wine when it is red,
when it giveth its
COLOR IN THE
CUP;
when it
moveth itself
aright.
At
the last
it biteth like a
serpent and stingeth like an adder.

YANKEE TEACHERS AT THE SOUTH.—Not long since, a gentleman in the book trade had occasion to travel extensively in the South, and on his return stated the remarkable fact, that of four hundred teachers with whom he had interviews, three hundred and ninety-five were from the New England States! The South shows its good sense, in encouraging the importation of New England intellect.—The truth is, "Yankee Dom" can furnish better teachers than any other land, and if the sons of the "chivalric" South do not become wiser than their sires, the fault will be their own.—*Salem Observer.*

Ohio has a population of about 1,800,000, and Virginia has about 1,250,000. The former produces 5,000,000 bushels more of wheat than the latter—more than twice as much barley, and one-third more oats. Ohio is a free State—Virginia is cursed with slavery.

Political Department.

From the Philanthropist.

Debate in the U. S. Senate on the Admission of Florida and Iowa.

CONCLUDED.

There is one fact that makes this debate in the Senate more than usually interesting:—it is the first discussion of any length on the subject of slavery in that body for a long while past.

Mr. Seavier said the constitution of Florida was like those of the rest of the slave states.—He deprecated any action which would send the bill back to the House. "The senator from Maine had said, that Southern gentlemen, by advocating clauses like these, converted themselves into the allies of Abolitionists, whom he was very happy to hear honorable senators characterize as hypocritical in their operations, and glad if the south would retain such laws. He entirely agreed with gentlemen as to the abolitionists. He believed they were THE BIGGEST HYPOCRITES, and the GREATEST SCOUNDRELS IN THIS WORLD, and he was especially glad to hear *gentlemen coming from the same place with them, bear so just a testimony to their true character.*"*

It will be recollected that, so far, no members from the free states, except *Whigs*, had spoken. It is certainly very edifying for a man who, with one hand, wields the lash over woman's shrinking form, and with the other, swears by his chivalry, who at one breath prates of equal and exact justice to all men of their earnings, to stigmatize those of his fellow citizens who denounce such acts, as "the biggest hypocrites and the greatest scoundrels in this world." Withal, this is very senatorial.

Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island, was astonished at the course of the argument. Here was a clause in this Florida constitution prohibiting forever to the Legislature of that state the emancipation of a slave. A certain portion of the senate wished it stricken out. The other side said, if you strike it out, there may be just as bad legislation in Florida as if it remains. Why then insist upon its remaining? "Those southern gentlemen come stronger and stronger: they were now not only for resisting the action of the congress on slavery, but for tying up their own hands."

Mr. Simmons did not attempt to correct the misrepresentations of Mr. Sevier, in regard to a large portion of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Huntington of Connecticut not only let these gross libels, uttered in the grossest style of abuse, pass unnoticed, but even complimented the senator from Arkansas, for the "*excellent spirit*" he had manifested, in endeavoring to check the "*asperities of debate.*"

He then proceeded to argue the right of congress to examine the constitution of the state applying for admission, and decide against it, if it contained any thing conflicting with the constitution of the United States. Suppose such constitution should declare that the state legislature should have power to pass an *ex post facto* law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts, would his friend from Virginia, vote for the admission of a state with such a constitution.

["Mr. Archer. *Certainly.*"]

Why did not Mr. H. ask him whether he would vote for the admission of a state whose constitution declared that a person fleeing service or labor in another state, *should be discharged* from such service or labor, if escaping to its territory, and should not be delivered up on claim of any other response?—The response would have been very different.

Judge Berrien, whose opposition to Annexation was vaunted by the Whigs as evincing Whig regard for the constitution, rose again with increased warmth.

He could not look upon this subject, without being transported to his fireside, to the scenes of domestic enjoyment, he loved. He deplored the introduction of the subject, for the admission of Florida, he would gladly postpone:—the bill as it now stood, the provision having been stricken out for a division of the territory into two states, was a sacrifice of southern rights. These new propositions assailed him in his home, and struck at his dear interests. He would not shelter himself under that limited construction of the senate's power which had been put forth by the senator from Ohio. God forbid!—this matter stood on higher ground. The senate had the right claimed for it by the gentlemen from Maine and Massachusetts. But these provisions in the constitution of Florida did not conflict with the federal constitution. If it were in the power of congress (which he thanked God it was not) to deny to a state the right to introduce such a clause into its constitution as that denounced by gentlemen, the moment congress had proved this by its action, it would have written on the record of our national history, "This republic was!" "They of the south had not entrusted their rights to the control or guardianship of the congress of the United States." "God of his fathers! No, they had asked no guaranty, and the government had given them none."

Why then demand from the senate of the United States its sanction to the claim of a new state to enslave the citizens of free states? Gentlemen contended, said Mr. B., that they had a right to send under the garb of sai-

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*Here is an extract as reported from Mr. Evans' speech referred to, the *real spirit* of which is probably best given by Mr. Seavier:

"Now, a word to his friend from Georgia, [Mr. Berrien,] and his friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Foster,] who talked about torches, midnight alarms, tomahawks, and all that.—Who stirs up these dissensions? We cherish no such purpose. He knew there was complaint: *he would not say that there was not great reason to complain of the movements of certain persons, and societies*, not very inconsiderable in number, who cherish the purpose of *general emancipation*. Has it never occurred to you how you are aiding and abetting them?

In his conscience he might say that HE KNEW THOSE ABOLITIONISTS, and those persons connected with them whom you reprobate so much, (AND WHOM GOD FORBID HE SHOULD DEFEND HERE ESPECIALLY) OF ALL THINGS IN THE WORLD DESIRED THAT THESE LAWS SHOULD NOT BE REPEALED. He knew that they petitioned here against them; but the very moment your laws would cease, the topic of excitement would be taken away.—THEY DO NOT WISH THESE LAWS TO CEASE; because every instance in which they are enforced gives them occasion to appeal to their fellow-citizens of the free States, and thus gives them an opportunity of making converts. *It gives them occasion of complaint* against Southern legislation, and therefore gives them all the advantages which may be derived from argument founded upon this course of proceedings. *They do not desire that such laws* operating not upon criminal intent, but upon innocent, plausible, constitutional, legal actions and proceedings on the part of free citizens who, under the protection of the laws of the United States, are arrested and punished under Southern laws, bearing upon them and not upon criminal intent, *should be repealed*. The operation of such laws furnishes one of the strongest arguments made use of by the abolitionists of the North, *and was very useful to them in keeping up the excitement which they are able to maintain among our citizens.*"

lors, colored insurrectionists into southern ports. A few years ago, in a southern city, a series of nightly conflagrations took place.—The cause escaped the vigilance of the police. Then the inhabitants were registered, and they at last discovered an agent of one of the societies of the north, who himself had been an actor in the scenes of St. Domingo, but who at the moment of his arrest, threw into the fire the papers which were on his person.

Nonsense! The fanaticism of slavery is the silliest of all fanaticisms. "An agent of the societies of the north?" Of what societies? What was the evidence? Why has it not been produced? Such a fact, if it could be proved, would be of great service to the slaveholders! Why did they keep it secret? No man of sense will take the rash assertions, the dark suspicions of the frightened Mr. Berrien, for testimony.

The Judge pursued his remarks in a similar strain for some time, about dripping hearth-stones, bloody altars, the knife, the brand, and all that array of horrors, with which slaveholders are apt to alarm themselves.

Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, next got the floor. This is the *gentleman* who fell into a most disgraceful brawl on his way to congress last fall. His speech is what might have been expected.

He did not know why they in Indiana should take these things so much to heart. Their laws against colored people were still more stringent. The laws of Indiana provided that free colored persons, entering the state, should be arrested and held as paupers, and *sold*, unless they gave security against becoming burdens on the state. That law had been adjudged by the Supreme Court of the state to be constitutional.

If this be true, it only proves that the legislature and Judges of Indiana are as essentially *pirates*, as the wretch on salt water, who lives by plunder and murder. We dont believe that there is a word of truth in it. This man slandered his own state, for the sake of manufacturing an apology for Florida.

Mr. Hannegan contended for the propriety of these obnoxious clauses in the Florida constitution. He cared not with what motives the amendment of the senator from Maine had been moved, if adopted, it would be regarded as a concession to the accursed spirit of abolitionism.

"This was the high ground Mr. H. took on this matter; planting himself on this high ground he should be sustained by one hundred and forty-five thousand out of the one hundred and fifty thousand voters who had honored him with his seat in that chamber—voters of both parties, Whigs and Democrats.

They held their principles, so did he; and he had held them throughout life, and should hold them to his dying day. Never would he yield one inch to the hellish spirit of aboiltion. Others might do as they pleased; but, for himself, nothing should ever induce him to sanction or to bow before a spirit which was but a revival of that which, centuries ago, had hunted the Lollards like wild harts and kindled the fires of the inquisition. That spirit was here. Take off the restraints of law and of public opinion, and full quickly would it leap to its prey, and ravage with fire and sword the fairest and the happiest land which God had ever given as a heritage to man."

But enough. Some are accustomed to regard the senate as far more temperate in its tone upon such subjects, than the House of Representatives. The specimens we have given of an exciting debate, will show the folly of such a notion. In the whole record of ribaldry and invective which have characterized the pro-slavery proceedings of the latter body, there can be found no more infernal, ruffianly spirit than that exhibited by the senator from Indiana. The result of the debate in the senate is well known. But twelve members supported Mr. Evans' amendment, respecting the obnoxious clauses of the Florida constitution, and but nine voted against the bill for the admission of that territory, with a constitution authorizing the legislature to pass laws for the enslavement of certain classes of Northern *citizens*, entering her ports as sailors or otherwise.

Liberty Party Progress.

It is gratifying to us to be able to announce, from time to time, the progress of Liberty-voting principles, as shown in the increased vote on the side of right, in the different elections. Although our increase is not as fast as we could wish, yet it is sure, and serves to widen and strengthen our foundation. We must bide our time; talk right—pray right, and leave the rest with God. We give below the Liberty vote in different sections, at the spring election, and also the gain from last fall:

Connecticut.—As usual, the Whig news of the decrease of the Liberty vote in this State, turns out to be false, when the official returns are received. Our vote this spring is 2,142, a gain of nearly two hundred since the fall election, while that of each of the other parties has decreased more than that much.

Wisconsin.—In five towns of Milwaukie county, Wisconsin, at the fall election of 1844, the Liberty vote was only one hundred and thirty; at the recent election it was three hundred and eighty-three, or an increase of three hundred per cent. In Burlington, W. T., the Liberty vote was three times as large as the Whig vote. At the Southport election, the vote stood, Democratic, 92; Liberty, 79;—Whig, 72. Which of these is the "third party?"

In Pewaukie, both of the Slavery parties combined. A part of each ticket was elected. On Chairman, the Liberty vote was 77—Slavery vote 72.

New Hampshire.—The official vote of this State gives to the Liberty candidate for Governor, 5,640 votes: being an advance upon the Presidential election, 1,500 votes.

In Michigan, the Liberty vote is increased in numerous towns, as Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Mundy, &c. In Salem, it averaged seventy-nine, wanting only a few votes of a majority. In New Buffalo, the entire Liberty ticket was elected, with the exception of one Justice, who was defeated by one vote.

Virginia.—A southern correspondent of the Springfield Republican, describes the transition from North Carolina to Virginia, and the aspect of the latter, mentioning some items which we wish may be considered by those who oppose the abolition of slavery for fear it should lead to *amalgamation:*

As Virginia is the great producer of slaves, Richmond is considerable of a market for them, from whence they are taken South, to the cotton and cane growing States. A striking difference in the appearance of the land and towns in Virginia from those of North Carolina is noticeable; the country begins to wear still more of a northern aspect, and you see more of northern manners among the people. Another thing which is peculiar to Virginia, I think, is the light complexion of the negroes, or slaves:—you may see all shades, from Ethiopian blackness (which color, by the bye, is getting scarce) down to the pure white, with rosy cheeks! Many of them stand forth as living verifiers of the somewhat anomalous saying, that there is a "distinction without a difference."

Massachusetts.—The Liberty vote in Massachusetts in 1840 was 1,415

In 1841	3,722
1842	6,422
1843	8,401
1844	10,860

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

THE LIBERTY PARTY PRACTICABLE, AND WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

"If it were possible that a people, brought up under an *intolerant and arbitrary system*, could subvert that system without acts of *cruelty and folly*, half the objections to despotic power would be removed. We should in that case be compelled to acknowledge that it at least produces no pernicious effects on the *intellectual and moral* character of a people.—We deplore the outrages which accompany revolutions. But the more violent the outrages, the more we feel assured *that a revolution was necessary.* The violence of those outrages will always be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which the people have been accustomed to live. These evils are the *price of our liberty.* It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves."—*Macaulay, Ed. Review*, 1825.

"Great *wars, contentions, and disunions* followed out of the Reformation, which last down to our day, and are yet far from ended. But, what has Luther or his cause to do with them? It seems strange reasoning to charge the Reformation with all this. When Hercules turned the purifying river into King Augeas's stables, I have no doubt the confusion that resulted all around was considerable. But I think it was not Hercules's blame; it was some other's blame. The Reformation might bring what results it liked when it came; but the Reformation simply, could not help coming. And from the Reformation to the French Revolution,—to that shout which rose around Carmille Desmoulius, in the Palais Royal, "*Aux armes!*" I find a natural historical sequence. That shout too, so frightful, half infernal, was a great matter. Once more the voice of awakened nations, starting confusedly as out of nightmare, as out of death-sleep! —Cost what it may, reigns of terror, French Revolutions, or what else, we have to return to *truth.* Here is a Truth; *a Truth clad in hellfire*, since they would not but have it so!" —*Carlyle,—Heroes in History.*

The above quotations may be thought rather "far fetched" for an ordinary political discussion; but they set forth principles so important in their application to our country, and from such authorities, that I thought their publication, even if without comment, could not but be useful; and their particular application to the subject under consideration, will be seen in due time.

I have shown in a previous number, that a dissolution of the Union, on account of slavery, is impracticable, and could not be effected, even if we desired it. I will now attempt to show that to try to secure the abolition of slavery in our country by organizing a political party *for that very purpose*, is not a hopeless undertaking; but is rather such a measure as ought to, and will, secure for it the support of the free people of the North. That the Liberty party *could abolish slavery, if in power*, I presume will not be denied. I need not here discuss the question whether it would be done by withdrawing from that "institution" all *national support;* or whether a Liberty Congress would use all "necessary powers" conferred by the Constitution "to establish justice" throughout our land, and if their authority was denied or resisted, make a "wise application of physical force." That the people of the free States could abolish slavery, in one of these ways, cannot be disputed. But the question before us is not whether we could abolish slavery *if we had the control of the national government*,—but rather, is there any reasonable ground of hope that we can ever *get the control of it?*

I will, therefore, briefly give some reasons why I believe that the people of the free States will form themselves into *an anti-slavery party*, and that *through the agency of that party*, slavery will be abolished. How that agency will operate,—whether in the ordinary channels of political power, or by bringing into action that principle in society which overleaps the *common modes and prescribed rules of action*, will depend altogether on the amount of opposition with which it has to contend. That it *may be permitted* to act in the former way, is undoubtedly the devout wish of every lover of his country.

1. The extent to which the people of the North are *interested, socially, and politically*, in the abolition of slavery, is an important reason why we may suppose that they will unite together in a *political party* to abolish it. The common idea of the proper origin of parties, is a very erroneous one. We have now two parties in this country, which attach to themselves a kind of immortality like a corporate body,—surviving all questions, and all issues,—dropping old principles, and taking up knew ones, and still claiming to be the same party. Thus both of these parties have rallied successively for and against internal improvements, a bank, and a tariff, and though all these questions have ceased to be party questions, these parties keep up an organized existence. Such parties as these have no proper existence under a republican government.—In a democracy, parties should be merely a separation *of the people* on such questions as come before them for decision,—and every new question should cause a division of the people into *new parties.* The idea that under a government of the people, there should be a wide-spread and essential difference of opinion as to the elementary principles of government, is false and absurd;—and a *hereditary, self-existent party*, formed without reference to its principles, and living from generation to generation, without reference to the questions at issue, is as abhorrent from all true principles of liberty, as the hereditary despotism of Russia. These parties in our country have given rise to that party spirit, and that system of corruption in politics which have so long cursed us as a people; and we shall never in reality be a free people, until we act on the principle that when that question which first called a party into existence is decided, the party itself shall cease to be. In other words, when a new question comes before the people for their decision, their old party connections shall have no influence upon them. That this would be the course the people would naturally take, if it were not for the watchwords and artifices of designing demagogues, no one can doubt.

I have been particular on this point, because these two *false parties* have for so long a time prevented the people from taking into consideration the subject of slavery. On the principles I have named, the question of the greatest national importance, should be the question on which the people should divide into parties. And for more than forty years, no question has been presented to the people of this country, that would compare at all in importance with the question of Slavery. This is the case with the question as it affects the *whole country*, its prosperity, its influence among the nations of the earth, and its ultimate destiny;—and also as it affects the *North*, trodden under foot by a meager minority of slaveholders,—robbed of millions yearly to support in our own land a system of piracy upon our fellow-men,—and ourselves *slaves* to a system of oppression under which we are now suffering far more than our ancestors suffered from the government of England.—*They* were not blind to the result of being taxed without their consent,—and shall we be taxed without our consent, and have all our dearest rights wrested from us by the slaveocracy of the South, and we make no resistance? Or will not rather the people of the North arise and with one united effort, form not into parties, but into *one party*—a Liberty party,—and purge from our body politic those stains of injustice and crime, that so long have made our liberty-professing, slavery-loving people a scorn and a by-word among the nations of the earth?

2. Another reason why we may hope that the people of the North will unite with the Liberty party against slavery, is, that there is no longer any *real difference* between the two other parties. I have already alluded to this, and I need only say that the question of *internal improvements* is no longer agitated, the *bank* question is "obsolete," and both parties certainly agree that "a *tariff* for revenue with incidental protection," is all that we want, and something that we must have. May we not hope then, that, since we have been made to quarrel with each other for forty years about questions of little importance in order to give the South a chance to "fleece" us, we may henceforth *unite* together in one party for self-preservation?

3. If the people of the North are yet as blind to their interests as the most stupid of our opponents pretend, I believe their eyes will ere long be opened by the madness of the South. Like a raving maniac, the people of the slave States seem determined to hasten their own destruction by every suicidal course in their power. Instead of adopting the arch policy of that consummate knave, who, in the Senate of the United States, was in favor of *receiving* petitions *for the purpose* of allaying the anti-slavery excitement, they resisted the right of petition until resistance was in vain.—They have thus, if Calhoun is to be believed, been driven from the very Thermopylae of their defence. And when they shall have gone on a few years longer, as they have for a few years past,—when a few more sovereign States of the North shall have been publicly disgraced, and their authorized agents driven by mobs from southern soil,—when the number of the choice spirits of the North immured in southern dungeons, for obeying the precepts of Christ, shall amount to hundreds, and the accents of their wives and children shall be sounding in our ears for help,—when the right to imprison *us*, and *sell us all into slavery* whenever we go to the southern portion of *our own land*, shall have been *enforced*, as it now stands on the statute books of many of the slave States, may we not hope that the North will begin to see, and to *feel?* And will not slavery then be a prominent political question at the North? Who will believe the people of the North to be so blind, and stupid, and *degraded* that they will always bear all this without resistance?

4. Finally, the common laws of all political revolutions warrant us in believing that the Liberty party will, before many years, be triumphant. What though its principles are now acted upon only by a small number! It stands on the eternal, immutable principles of truth and justice, and it is an imputation on the character of an overruling Providence, to suppose that it will not succeed. Nor do we suppose that it will succeed in any uncommon way. It has always been the common course of those principles that are the cause of social and political revolutions, that they work for a long time *unseen*, and their effect *seems* to break forth suddenly. The truth of this fact is attested by history. Those principles which caused the Reformation had been long working below the surface of society, and had undermined the church of Rome, while its priests had been dreaming only of security and peace. So of the French Revolution.—Where, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, could be seen any premonitory symptoms of that delirium of madness which afterwards deluged France in blood? Yet the causes of this had long been working *in the secret places of the hearts of an oppressed people.*

And this same truth is equally applicable to the agitation of political questions among us. Take, for instance, the triumph of the Whig party in 1840. These elections, I know, are influenced to some extent by the personal popularity of candidates, and by the agitation of merely local questions. But he who would attempt to account for the tremendous excitement of 1840 merely by such *external* influences as these must be a shallow observer of mankind. The truth was, the Democratic party had been in power twelve years, and as any pro-slavery party must be, was exceedingly corrupt. It was *re-organized* in 1828 under such influences as to exclude from it the principal *moral* strength of the North.—Hence, from the commencement of Jackson's administration, the common theme of every public and private political discussion, was the wickedness and corruption of the party in power. This was kept up year after year without intermission. Neutral papers were colored with it,—religious papers, and the pulpit, perhaps without design, breathed the same influence. The effect of all this was not seen,—people believed it, but did not *act* as if it was true,—the Democratic party was triumphant again, and again. *But beneath the surface*, it formed an undercurrent that flowed for a long time unseen, until, in 1840 it burst forth with a power that swept all the accumulated strength of the dominant party before it like cobwebs.

So it will be with anti-slavery principles.—Self-conceited politicians may sneer at the idea, but their scorn will not avert the blow. The principles of the Liberty party on the subject of slavery have been, and still are set home to the hearts and the consciences of the people in such a way that they cannot be lost. We may not *now* see the effect, but it is none the less sure to follow. Let us, then, never despair. Let us adopt the watchword of the Long Parliament, "*God with us*," and go into the liberty battle with the device of Hampden on our banner, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*," and we have nothing to fear. *We shall not strike a blow in vain.* We may not see the result at present,—but the time is coming, unless slavery is voluntarily abandoned, when the grand aggregate of all anti-slavery blows that have been and that shall be struck, will swell into one mighty current before which the slave power will be swept away, like the twig before the falling avalanche. That day of retribution can be averted only by timely repentance. It may bring "evils," and "outrages;" but it will come, simply because it cannot "help coming."

I venture to predict, that, when the issue between slavery and liberty shall come, among the free non-slaveholding people of the South the *anti-slavery* feeling will be the most violent and furious. In the North, I think this feeling may be held within proper bounds. In the South, I shall not be disappointed if it shall be otherwise. And this for two reasons. (1) The free non slaveholding people of the South, constituting a large majority of the people there, are by far the greater sufferers on account of slavery, excepting the slaves themselves. They have been deprived of all political rights. They have been suffering under a system of despotism, far more grinding in its oppressions than any that can be found in any of the christian monarchies of Europe. And great evils, like violent diseases can be removed only by violent remedies. And (2) freedom of speech and of the press have been denied to the people of the South. In the North we have not been deprived of these rights, and heaving breasts have found relief. Those rights are the only safety valves to the body politic. In the South, they have been shut down, and the anti-slavery feeling, though confined, is accumulating strength for an explosion. In these remarks I have had no reference to the slaves, for, as a body, I think, like the slaves of the West Indies, they will have no agency in their own emancipation. But that there is an anti-slavery feeling in the South, no one can deny,—confined it is true; but like the hidden fires of a volcano, its very confinement will increase its power when it shall burst forth. And unless slavery is abandoned, the explosion will surely come,—and wo be to those who *in that day* shall be found on the side of slavery. Oh that the people of the South would read some account of the destruction of Herculaneum, and then remember that there are fires burning beneath them, as much more intense, as mind is superior to matter! Oh that they could hear the distant rumbling, and see the distant clouds of darkness that betoken "evils undefined and yet to come." It is too late in the world's history to think to tyranize over our fellow men, and to do it, forever with impunity. "That shout, so frightful," that broke in upon the slumbers of the oppressors of France, may perhaps be repeated to the far guiltier oppressors of our boasted land of freedom! May God in his mercy lead us as a nation to forsake our sins, and humbly to implore that forgiveness which will save us from these manifestation of His displeasure.

W. DAVIS.

For the Liberty Standard.

Bangor, May 12th, 1845.

Sir:—I read with surprise in your last number, an extract evidently from some other paper, though no credit is given for it, reflecting upon our Missionaries at Constantinople, as pursuing a *Jesuitical course of policy* in their labors. But few words can be needed to vindicate from such a charge, men who have long been known, as worthy representatives of the simple New England Puritans by whom they are sustained.

Speaking from personal acquaintance with six out of seven of these gentlemen and a thorough intimacy with their whole course, I should feel authorised to contradict the representation of this extract had not a syllable been spoken by themselves in their own defence, but as they fully replied to the charges of Mr. Southgate, I will rather present a very brief view of their own vindication.

They admit, Sir, that they have used surplices and forms of prayer and the sign of the cross, I believe, in performing religious ceremonies and that for reasons too, which I think would have satisfied any candid Puritan of Queen Elizabeth's intolerant day. It has *never* been done by them in their intercourse with *nations*, but only in baptismal, marriage and funeral services amongst the German and Prussian Lutherans, and English Episcopalians drawn to Constantinople by trade and other like influences, and who, we know, though Protestants are not so free from formality in religion as we are. The statement of the missionaries that these conformities on their part, to the prejudices of other sects, so bitterly complained of by Mr. Southgate as a *Jesuitical policy*, has been a rare occurrence and confined entirely to Protestant foreigners, who perfectly understand their views, is sufficient reply to this charge, and I close with one query.

It is probably known to you, Sir, that Mr. S. is on the point of sailing for Constantinople, expecting to accomplish wonders amongst the christians of the Greek and Armenian churches, on account of his Episcopacy, his recognition of their communion, Apostolical succession, &c. He will also undoubtedly wear surplices, use the prayer book and make the sign of the cross, &c., &c. I inquire, therefore, is not Bishop S. (I must give him his title) guilty of pursuing "a Jesuitical policy?"

I remain, Sir, yours,

A Constant Reader.

Our thanks are due to the writer of the above for correcting an error into which we had fallen. The item was taken from a paper and writer noticeable for candor, and having read only a part of the controversy between Mr. Southgate and the missionaries, we supposed the too severe article was probably about correct, although we never doubted that they were actuated by the best of motives. One thing which led us to believe they might have gone a little too far in conforming to the superstitious ceremonies of the people, is the principle on which these missions are conducted; which is, to make no open opposition to the ecclesiastical or civil polity of those oppressing idolatrous and superstitious churches and people. The missionaries go out under these instructions, and would therefore be very liable to fall into the error alleged. We think it exceedingly questionable whether the sign of the cross is proper to be made by missionaries where it is practiced as a superstitious rite by the people. We would do those excellent men no injustice, but it remains for time to show whether the course of labor they are instructed to pursue is the wisest. We incline to the opinion that it will be varied.—Rev. Mr. Goodell at Constantinople, reviewing the mission since 1831, makes the following statement:

"Much of the time, indeed, we have ourselves been scarcely able to walk round this "valley of dry bones," in an *open* and *public* manner, or to prophesy to them *except in a whisper*, or to *only one* at a time; and yet from our *retired corners* we have heard 'a noise and shaking among those dry bones.'"

We do not recollect that Paul was ever kept long in quite so close "corners."—[Ed.]

Presbyterian Board of Missions.

On Monday evening the annual meeting of the *Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions* was held in the Duane street church. Rev. Dr. Mille, President of the Board, was in the chair, and at the opening of the meeting, delivered a short address, and Hon. Walter Lowrie, the Corresponding Secretary, presented an abstract of the operations of the Board, during the year, from which it appeared that the receipts of the year had been $82,672; the expenditure $81,459. The Board have sent *five* new Missionaries to China, *one* to Western Africa, *two* to the Indian tribes, and *one* to Texas. They have now *four* missionaries in Texas, and *five* among the Chippewa, Creek and Iowa Indians. They have a manual labor School among the Iowas, and another among the Creeks, in addition to previously formed schools containing 160 students. They have also two clergymen among the Liberian colonists, schools at Monrovia and Sinoe of 139 scholars and a church of forty-five members at Monrovia. In Northern India they have three Missions, in which are sixteen American and seven native clergymen, besides teachers and printers, with four printing presses from which were issued during the year eight million pages of the Scriptures and other works, in four languages; also thirteen day schools with 300 scholars, four boarding schools with 200 pupils, four high schools with 800 scholars, and four churches. In China they have three Missionaries, seven Clergymen, two Physicians and one Printer. In Papal Europe they are also engaged in successful missionary efforts. Addresses by Mr. Lowrie, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass and Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander, followed the reading of the report. The Meeting, after singing, was dismissed with the benediction.

The loss by the Pittsburg fire is now estimated at $9,000,000.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, Me. MAY 22, 1845.

> "There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority: *and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.*"
>
> George Washington.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

After June 30th, newspapers of ordinary size are to go *free of postage* 30 miles, and we shall look for a large increase to our subscription list. We have offered the paper to new subscribers for one year till the end of the present volume, for $1,50 in advance, as an experiment on the effects of reduction on the circulation of the Standard. Should it be found to have so far increased as to justify a permanent reduction to that price it will be made, otherwise it will not; and this depends on the efforts of liberty men. An interior location will possess advantages over the seaboard, for it will have a population *all round it* for free circulation within 30 miles, making an area of 60 miles in diameter. The following is a list of towns to which the Standard will go free of postage after June:

Augusta
Sidney
Fairfield
Waterville
China
Freedom
Palermo
Montville
Liberty
Bowdoinham
Dresden
Lewiston
Lisbon
Gardiner
Winthrop
Livermore
Turner
Hartford
Kendall's Mills
Greene
Brunswick
Clinton
Winslow
Vassalboro'
Windsor
Patricktown
Whitefield
Jefferson
Alna
Bowdoin
Cooper's Mills
Edgecomb
Richmond
Sheepscot Br.
Topsham
Smithfield
S. Norridge'k
Searsmont
Chesterville
New Sharon
Farmington
Rome
Wales
Westport
Webster
Wiscasset
Woolwich
Belgrade
Monmouth
Mt. Vernon
Leeds
Pittston
Readfield
Sebasticook
Vienna
Wayne
Jay
N. Wilton
Litchfield
Fayette
F. Durham
Goff's Corner

Here are about 60 towns, with 110 post-offices, embracing a population of probably not less than 100,000. The number of liberty votes is perhaps 14 or 1500, with twice that number of liberty women the slaveholders say. The people are among the most industrious, intelligent and independent in New England, occupying the garden of Maine, as it is called.

Now we respectfully ask why should a liberty press want for support in such a location, while the government offers to carry papers to the doors of the people for nothing? It is about all Uncle Sam will do for liberty, let him have enough of this. This free postage will much increase the power in the field against us, and without a decided increase of anti-slavery power our relative strength will be diminished.

The place for the friends of the slave to apply their energy at the present time is obvious, and the sooner the labor is performed the better. The community will be flooded with other and often hostile papers, let not liberty men be caught napping.

Terms.—Till the end of vol. 4, (first of Aug.) to new subscribers for one year, pay in advance.

1 copy	$1,50	3 copies	$4,25
5 copies	7,00	10 "	14,00
15 "	21,00	20 "	25,00
30 "	(and above at same rate)		30,00

☞ We will discount the postage to new subscribers within 30 miles till July 1. Let Liberty men *determine* what shall be done, and *do it.*

THIRD PARTIES.

A late number of the Argus contains an article on "third parties," written with considerable ingenuity, and is far more tolerant than is found from whig sources, for the writer "finds fault with no man for voting and acting politically as he pleases." The whigs practically deny this right.

The great defect of the writer is in his second premise. The argument is this: Democracy and Federalism are the two controlling political principles: The two great parties represent these principles, therefore there is no substantial ground for another. The first proposition is well enough; the others should read: The Liberty party represents the democratic principles, the whig and democratic the federal or aristocratic; *therefore there is no ground for any other.* This would be logic and truth combined, for there is no democratic party in this country but the liberty party, therefore on the writer's own showing it will become ascendant.

The historical argument against the success of third parties is much like Gamaliel's against the apostles, and that of the Papists of the fifteenth century against the reformation. They said to Luther, all seceding parties have been put down—"swallowed up." Stay in the church, defend her murderous power, practice her idolatrous worship, and whenever "the great mass" of the people desire the overthrow of the pope's supremacy and infallability, the suppression of indulgences, the destruction of images, the abandonment of the mass, the rejection of transubstantiation, and adoration of the virgin, etc. etc., "they have only to *speak* to see it strictly adopted."—When would this policy have secured the Reformation?

The difficulty is, neither the fundamental character or necessity of the anti-slavery cause is apprehended, nor the strength of the obstacles to be overcome, perceived. When these things are seen and felt the old parties will be abandoned.

That editor says, let the people "see any treachery in the camp—let their prominent men show signs of falsehood—let any proof be had that their principles are in danger—and they will rise at once in all the majesty of their strength to punish the treachery and vindicate their cause from falsehood.' Precisely so we believe; and the Liberty party is in a position to show the people this treachery without participating in it; and we thank the writer for this confident assurance of our success. The people will "vindicate their cause." Third parties

object and still not exist long; but it is no part of our design to keep up a permanent third party, for we expect the incorrigibly pro-slavery whigs and democrats will coalesce into one, and the friends of liberty into another, then we shall have but two; indeed there are really but two now, though the elements are not yet fully separated.

The article is closed by hinting to democrats to notice how easily and certainly the heads of all deserters are clipped off,—to bear the evils they have, and they shall have the happiness of throwing up their hats and shouting *Hurrah!* again at the glorious reflection of having *beat!* He should have added—even though it be at the expense of every thing honorable to a freeman. This labored effort of the Argus had its origin in a fear that the mass of the people in that party might not stand its servility, and that apprehension is by no means groundless.

Methodist Slaveholders Convention.

This is still in session in Louisville, Ky., bishops Soule and Andrews presiding. About 100 southern delegates are in attendance, among whom are the ablest Methodists in the south. The last accounts left them making long speeches on the moral rightfulness of slavery. A division from the M. E. Church in the free states is regarded as certain, though no definite action appears yet to have been taken.

Mr. Winans spoke strongly in favor of a separate organization.

As to the *property* question he apprehended no difficulty. If difficulty arose, there was equity in the courts of the United States. If separation took place from good cause, justice could be had.

Propositions for reconciliation! Whence do the come? From the North? If so, what are the terms? Submit to *mother* church.

"The North is made up of far-seeing Yankees. They have made no propositions, or if they have, they have been very sparingly in these propositions. They have condemned Bishop Andrew's connection with slavery, and to this we must submit. And what do they offer as the remuneration for the injury inflicted on the South? *That no abolitionist should be made a Bishop!* Great concession!! He had no objection to an abolitionist Bishop, if he be a prudent abolitionist,—He may come to the South with his abolitionism flaming in his heart till his bones ache, yet if he be discreet, *keeping his sentiments to himself*—and he will consult his prudence when in the South—he will do us no harm."

Slavery was so interwoven with the texture of Southern society, that it was impossible for any one to disentangle it; "nor can any religious society avoid connection with it, if it would. He who would oppose slavery can have no influence in the South, civilly, politically or ecclesiastically."

A correspondent of the True Wesleyan at Louisville, says, the convention will go for division, 10 to 1.

"I am not a Methodist; but as an anti-slavery man, and a professor of religion, I am heartily glad of the division. It is, I hope, in the Providence of God, "The beginning of the end." Next comes the Presbyterian, then the Baptist churches. The matter is exciting a great deal of interest here, as you will see by the papers I forward you.

For the information and encouragement of the North and East, I would just say that the cause here is onword."

HOW IT "SEEMS."

The liberty party seem to be losing ground very rapidly in New York State, and we believe in all the States where it has hitherto had a "local habitation and a name." We are glad of it.—*All the whig papers.*

It has *seemed* thus so many times that there can not be much novelty in telling of it now. Abolition has "died away," so far as we recollect, about twice a year for 12 years. The liberty party was certainly dead after it asserted the supremacy of Divine over human law. It was killed again by not voting for that prince of slaveholding duelists, Henry Clay. Now it is dying away because the town and county elections in New York did not call out its full strength. The truth is the liberty party was never so strong before as it is at this moment, and never were its prospects brighter, nor the absolute necessity of vigorously sustaining it more obvious to all candid minds which mean to oppose slavery.

☞ From present appearances it is probable that Henry Clay is to be the whig candidate in 1848. Judge McLean has been named, but that proposition was at once hushed. Gen. Scott too has been proposed, but the leaders say, wait; while at the same time they are sparing no effort to keep Mr. Clay before the country. A new edition of his life is just published, and another terrible assault on the moral sentiments of the nation through him is probably intended. "This once!"

☞ Among the other interesting anniversaries in Boston next week, that of the Mass. Abolition Society on Tuesday and Wednesday will be valuable. Friends from this state who can be there will do well to attend.

C. M. Clay.—A letter from Kentucky, in one of our exchange papers, says, of Mr. Clay:

"He informs me that he expects his press, &c. in a few days, so that he will be able to issue the first number of his paper in July next. His arrangements, or "*innovations* upon the powers of darkness" are creating deep excitement in this section. The presses of the city are inciting (so I am credibly informed) the citizens to oppose or prohibit the introduction or establishment of his press.—And, I doubt not, force and violence will be exerted to hinder its establishment. The citizens are expecting a mob; and are fearful that the bloody scenes of Alton will here be repeated or reacted. But although Mr. C. M. Clay has numerous *bitter enemies*; he also has many *ardent* friends and relatives, who cannot be terrified by *threats*, or silenced by *mobs.*"

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of the progenitors of annexation, and the first paper, we believe, that espoused their cause, contains the following paragraph:—

"Papers at the North oppose the annexation of Texas because it will strengthen and perpetuate the institution of slavery.—*These are our best reasons for it.*"

Dr. Snyder, who murdered Mr. Gibbons, editor of the Smithland (Ky.) Bee, in the streets of that town, some months since, has been tried in Crittenden county and acquitted.—*Nashville Union.*

Of course. Gibbons was probably nothing

DEMOCRACY AS IT IS---NATIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

Both the old parties have *acted* on the ground that slavery was a national and constitutional system, which the government was bound to place on a level with agriculture and commerce, but their leaders have been slow to tell the people distinctly that they sought their votes for the very purpose, among others, of SUPPORTING SLAVERY. Occasionally, however, a man is bold enough to declare without blushing the principles which control those parties.

While the subject of annexation was before our last legislature, it is well known that some members of the democratic party, at home as well as in Congress, staggered a little at the open pro-slavery aspect of the scheme as presented by its authors. Among them were Messrs. French and Frye, of the State Senate; and we were informed on good authority at the time, that the arguments presented at the State Liberty Convention produced so much effect that members had to be rallied on their partyism to restore them to allegiance.—Mr. Tallman, of Bath, made a long speech to bring up the party to the sticking point, which the Bath Inquirer pronounced excellent, and promised to publish it; and in one respect we agree with it. He plainly defined the position of that party, and raised the axe over the heads of all dissenters; and no man in the legislature, nor has any press of that party objected to this definition of *democracy as it is*, so far as we have seen. Hear him:

"Mr. T. hoped that that these two gentlemen, who by their abolition sentiments had become nearly fitted for the third party, would reflect to what point their doctrines, if carried out, would lead them. They cannot, they say, consent to the extension of slavery, because they believe it to be *morally* wrong. If they believe so, they cannot consistently yield obedience to any human institution, constitution, or law, which authorizes or sanctions the system of slavery. With what propriety then, can these gentlemen yield obedience to the constitution of the United States, which every body will admit, not only sanctions, BUT IS BOUND TO PROTECT THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY. By what legerdemain of conscience, do these gentlemen reconcile this palpable inconsistency of action? To be consistent, they must go the whole length, with that precious band, who denounce our southern brethren as a band of pirates, robbers and murderers—and our glorious constitution which binds us together as one people, as an instrument which legalizes and protects murderers and manstealers, etc. Let these gentlemen define their position. Choose ye, whom ye will serve.—If the democratic party, say so. If the Abolition party, say so. * * * *

"Mr. T. was opposed to slavery because it was inexpedient, opposed to the best interests of the country, and *politically*, not *morally*, wrong. *No man could take the latter ground and support the constitution of the country.—Such a position as he had before said, would force the man who took it, into the ranks of the third party.* * * * * *

"Mr. Calhoun dwelt upon the question of slavery, as being affected by the annexation of, or the failure to annex Texas. And in pursuing this course, Mr. T. insisted that Mr. Calhoun, instead of being obnoxious to censure, merited the highest approbation of the country. He was not urging annexation, on sectional grounds, or from local interests.—*The question of slavery was not a local question. It was an institution, sanctioned and protected by the Constitution of the United States; and if menaced with danger from abroad, the government was bound, by the most sacred obligation to meet, and if possible, repel that danger. Slavery, then, is a constitutional question*; and, hence, if these gentlemen commentators, intended by the text from which they preached, to declare it to be a sectional or local question, they state what is not true,—and for this reason the resolution should not be adopted. Annexation, however, had been placed on sectional or local grounds, and that too, by the very fathers of the resolution in question. *Abolition was a sectional question;—it had no nationality about it*—it was an abstraction, which had no recognition under the constitution of the country."

Slavery then is *national*, abolition, or general liberty, *sectional!* But that this is the real creed of that party, cannot be denied; and we repeat, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," Democracy and Slavery, or the Liberty Party and Liberty.—Mr. T. was right in saying that no man could consistently support that party who believed slavery morally wrong—in other words, who does not believe it *morally right*, for all will agree that it has some character, for he supports slavery too efficiently to denounce it as wrong without manifestly condemning himself. Here then, is the true issue,—☞ PLACE SLAVERY ON A LEVEL WITH RAISING POTATOES, OR QUIT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Senator Fairfield's Florida vote.

The Age thus apologises for Mr. Fairfield:

"Mr. Fairfield expressed himself opposed to the evil complained of, but showed that Congress had no power to reach it in their action upon the question then pending. Congress, it is true, could have prescribed the terms upon which Florida could have been admitted as a State; but this would have exasperated the Floridans without restraining them. The moment the State was admitted it could embody the same objectionable features in its laws that Congress had rejected in its Constitution, and it would not be in the power of the General Government to prevent this."

Admitting this to be true, it affords a very poor excuse for giving the sanction of the nation to that outrageous constitution, and to the same principles embodied in the statutes of other slave states. Had this endorsment been firmly withheld, it is possible Florida would not have defied so far the decision of the nation as to pass laws of the same character.

But we totally dissent from the declaration that there is no power in the general government to resist such laws. If that government has *any power*,—IF IT IS A GOVERNMENT AT ALL, it has power to enforce the express provisions of the constitution. The Federal Courts can declare such laws and constitutions null and void, and the whole power of the executive, with the army and navy at his command, may be employed in opening the way to those tribunals, and in giving effect to their decisions. The only difficulty is the democrats and whigs have placed the government in the hands of slaveholders and their serviles, and the nation has really no rights remaining but such as that banditti is pleased to grant. We deeply regret that an editor in *New England* can be found so far removed from the spirit of his country and of its ancestors as to say, *submit*,—there's "*no remedy!*" Leave that to the cowering slave who has no power of redress, and therefore wisely fears to "exasperate" his driver.

The ladies of Danville, Maine, have made a donation of $130 to support the Liberty Standard. Is Mr. Willey a bachelor?—*Indiana Freeman.*

Horrible! A bachelor? No! friend, no!—About as soon would we be an Iceland monk. Do you think a bachelor would stand any chance for favor with ladies in Maine? Possibly they might make a donation to ship him for the west. You a little misread, Mr. Freeman.

Excellent Example.

A few days since we received a letter from FREEPORT enclosing $36, thirty of which were for as many new subscribers. The person who obtained them claims "the right to get more on the same terms," and we think no one will contest that right. This makes about 50 copies of the Standard now sent to that town, which is nearly one to every liberty vote *as it was*. This proportion is without a parallel in Maine, and we invite the particular attention of liberty men to this noble example. Were it followed generally how soon would our great work be done! A power would be brought to bear against slavery which nothing could long resist. Just so much work is to be done on the public mind, and the sooner it is done the sooner the slaves will be free. Come, throw off that sluggishness, and act so as to make others believe you are honest in anti-slavery professions. Let all liberty men in Maine do as those in Freeport have done, and our electoral vote in 1848 would be given for Freedom.

☞ The great anti-slavery convention at Cincinnati will, from present appearances, be a grand affair, and its influence will be felt throughout the country.

☞ See the Florida debate, and notice especially the perfect harmony between Senator Evans, and that rabid "Loco" from Ark., in relation to abolitionists, and the high compliment this whig leader received from that semi-savage. It was no doubt deserved, and he and his whig brethren shall have the benefit of it. This debate brought out the real sentiments of the "true liberty party" respecting slavery, and the perfect disregard of the most eminent southern men for the constitution.—Will not the friends of liberty afford us the means of spreading it extensively through the State?

☞ See the proceedings of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on the first page. It is highly gratifying that Rev. Mr. Phelps, is engaged as editor of the Reporter. He will be an important acquisition to the cause, and it is to be hoped that his paper, which is to be of a national character, and is put at the low price of 50 cts., will be well sustained.

☞ The Britannia arrived at Boston, May 19th. There is no news of special interest. The relations of this country with England are subjects of excitement, effecting essentially the cotton market. It is believed the Maynooth bill will pass. Peace is restored in Switzerland. M. Guizot, the French minister, is sick.

☞ The Schr. Daniel Webster, of Ellsworth, was wrecked last Saturday afternoon off Cape Ann, and 4 or 5 men were lost.—Other disasters occurred at the same time.

☞ Another No. of Dr. Lardner's Lectures is received, and its contents are fully equal to the preceding.

The Lowell Offering too is as pleasant as ever.

The Literary Emporium for June has arrived early. It is a work which every intelligent christian family would value. Contents: Female character and education. Yet not for me thy chaplets wave. Redemption. Individual civilization. Enduring affection. Formation of character. The Angels search.

Col. Miller says he is the person referred to in the Mirror as having called Solomon a drunken brute.

SWITZERLAND.—Blood has been spilt between the rival Protestants and Catholic factions. The free corps, which invaded the canton of Lucerne, have been signally defeated by the troops of that canton. The excitement occasioned by this bloodshed pervades all parts of the Confederation, and a general civil war can only be prevented by some vigorous measures on the part of the Diet. The last accounts state that the Diet had been convoked in great haste, and that a committee was appointed to inquire into the state of affairs. From the accounts we have received, which are somewhat confused, we collect that they were received with a fire of grape-shot so terrible that from 800 to 1,000 were killed. It is said that out of the 600 men who marched from the half canton of Bale country, only 100 have returned, and that a single man alone has got back to Liestal Steiger and Rothlepletz, two of the leaders who had been captured, had been brought before a military commission. It is stated that Dr. Steiger was tried and condemned, and immediately executed.

The extraordinary Diet of Switzerland met again on the 11inst, when on the motion of M. Naff, deputy for St. Gall, a majority of twelve cantons voted a "recommendation," instead of an "invitation," to Lucerne, to issue an amnesty. A similar proposal relative to the cantons of Argau, Valais, and Tessino, was not adopted. A sum of 250,000 Swiss francs, to be supplied by the federal treasury, was voted for defraying the expenses occasioned by the calling out of the federal contingents. On the 12th the question of reducing the number of the troops called out by the Vorort was to come under discussion. Seven editors of Radical newspapers are stated to have been killed or captured in the expedition against Lucerne.

The editor of the New York *Evening Post* estimates the population of that city, at the present time, as follows:

New York city,	140,000
Brooklyn,	60,000
Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken,	12,000
	112,000

News Items.

The Baltimore Repeal Association for the promotion of Irish repeal, which has been in existence here for a number of years, held a meeting May 7th, and dissolved, passing strong resolutions against the ungrateful course and abusive speech of O'Connell, recently delivered in Dublin before the Irish National Repeal Association. The funds of the society were transfered to the Hibernian Institute.—*U. S. Gaz.*

This is the highest compliment the Baltimore slaveholders could have paid to O'Connell.

☞ Guerrier, late President of the republic of Hayti, is dead, and Gen. Pierot, a full blooded African, is elected in his place.

It seems to be pretty well ascertained that Mrs. Pennoyer, who poisoned her brother, and then hung herself in prison, was insane. She had always appeared to possess a kind disposition, was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and the mother of a large family of children, whom she brought up in a Christian manner. Mr. Van Epps, in whose family she had until recently lived as a domestic, had observed a strangeness in her conduct. While in prison, she seemed unmoved, and uniformly declared her innocence. She had heretofore attended her brother in sickness, with much kindness.

"Her youngest child, an intelligent girl of about 12 years of age, is now at the house of Mr. Van Epps, and the scene which took place when her mother's death was revealed to her, is declared to have been agonizing to the extreme. The child was horror-struck—the fountain of tears were unsealed, and she roamed over the house, wailing for her "dear mother"—her manner is very affecting, and she refuses all consolation in her distress."

MONEY DIGGING.—The Hampden Post tells a funny story about the jailor at Springfield, who was persuaded, by a negro in prison, to take him to Westfield, where he, the negro, had concealed a large amount of treasure.—They went in the night, dug in two or three places, of course to no effect, and at length came to a place where the negro measured off a given distance from a certain tree, and striking his spade into the ground, exclaimed in a tone of triumph, "Here it is. I ain't mistaken this time, no how. Now take off my hand-cuffs, Boss Day, and I'll show you something worth looking at." The hand-cuffs were removed, and in an instant, instead of feasting his eyes on sparkling gems and uncounted treasures, Mr. deputy Day found himself lying upon his back and surveying the stars. When he regained his feet, there stood the spade, there the hand-cuffs, and there too stood deputy Day, but the prisoner had fled, leaving his old hat as security for his return. The deputy returned to Springfield a wiser man.

John Appleton, Esq., of Maine, has been appointed chief clerk in the navy department, in the place of Dr. Orris A. Brown, resigned.—*U. S. Journal.*

Fires.—There has been consumed by fire in the United States, during the last two months, property to the amount of *twelve millions of dollars.*

SEA-SICKNESS.—There is now in the collection of useful inventions in the gallery of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London, a model of a swing sofa, invented by a Joseph Brown, for the purpose of preventing that dreaded malady, sea-sickness. Mr. Brown's invention is at once simple and ingenious, applying itself to the cause, and not to any empirical cure of the disease when once engendered. Sofas, beds, couches, cots, or chairs, are so suspended on springs that, however a vessel may roll and pitch, the sofa or chair, as the case may be, is preserved on a perfectly horizontal equilibrium, and all oscillation effectually prevented. The motion of the ship, even during the most tempestuous weather, being thus counteracted, those who recline or sit on the sofas and chairs are as perfectly steadied against any lurch, as if they were sitting or reclining on land. A number of the higher class passenger ships, it is said have adopted Mr. Brown's invention: and there can be no doubt that if it effectually overcomes the motion, it will avert the disease.

SIGNS.

ADVERTISE!—And where will you find a better medium through which to advertise than in the columns of the Liberty Herald, whose circulation is MUCH LARGER *than any other newspaper on the Western Reserve*, excepting the "Cleveland Herald."—*Lib. Herald.*

LIBERTY PAPERS.—There has been a remarkable change in a few years. We publish a larger list for our weekly, by about one-fourth, than any paper in Chicago, three times larger than the Chicago Journal and probably nearly as large as any in the State.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

A meeting of the corporators was held in Portland on Saturday evening last. A report was made as to the time and place of opening the books for subscription of stock. The time fixed for opening the books is the 30th of June next.

The Sherbrooke (L. C.) Gazette says:—The prospects of success for the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road are cheering.—A letter has been received in town from Montreal, conveying the pleasing intelligence that at a preliminary meeting of some 10 or 12 individuals of that city, the sum of £16,000 was at once subscribed by those present, and that there was overy prospect that the amount, including what the British and American Land Company propose to invest, will be raised to £100,000; which will be one fifth of the capital required.

If this amount can be secured in the province,—and there can be little doubt that it can—it will give a character to the work which will ensure the remainder of the stock being taken in England.

Rebuilding the Burnt District in Pittsburg.

The following notice from the Pittsburg Gazette conveys some idea of the enterprise and energy of Pittsburg. It will be read with pleasure:

"THE BURNT DISTRICT.—On a stroll thro' the Burnt District on Saturday afternoon, we counted twenty-nine houses, either under roof, or up one or two stories, built since the fire. Some have been occupied several days, for shops and store-houses; others are under roof and will soon be occupied. Some of them are very handsome buildings. We did not try to count the number of those the foundations of which are only commenced. They cannot be less than between one and two hundred. Considering that it is only a little over three weeks since the fire, it cannot be denied that very considerable energy and expedition have been manifested. Such is the great labor of removing the rubbish, that in many of the larger buildings and ware-houses it is not removed yet, although men have been steadily at work since the heat has subsided. Two or three months will alter the appearance of our principal streets entirely."

The Post Office Reform.

The saving under the New Postage Law in the Mail Contracts for New England and N. York (just let for four years from the 1st of July next) amounts to $195,990, of which $91,792 is in the State of New York. This is in the old Stage and Horse service only;—and a saving in the Steamboat and Railroad service is also confidently expected. The Hudson River Steamboat contract has already been made at a saving. We may therefore safely estimate the entire saving in this section at not less than $200,000 per annum. New York and New England have a little less than one-quarter of the population of the Union, but they do not cover a sixth of its superficial area, and we presume they do not absorb more than a fifth of the money paid for transporting the Mail. At all events, the saving by the abolition of the old requisition that Mails should be carried in 'four-horse post coaches' will be far greater in the thinly settled portions of the country than here. We feel an undoubted assurance, therefore, that the Mails will be carried, when the contracts shall have been renewed throughout the Union, at a saving of *One Million of Dollars* on the rates of 1840—44.—Who says that the Post Office is to be a burthen on the Treasury?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Death of Hon. Leverett Salstontall.—The Hon. Leverett Salstonstall, who has for some months past been afflicted with an affection of the heart, died at his residence in Salem, on Thursday morning last, at the age of 64 years. Mr. S. was one of the most gifted sons of Massachusetts, having filled various important offices in the State Legislature and having been twice elected a member of Congress.

The population of Manchester is now 8,017—increase since last year 1,981.

Receipts for the Standard.

Names.	*Paid to*	*Vol.*	*No.*	*Date.*
J. P. Weeman,	$2,50	5	41	May '46
John Meader,	1,50	4	39	Apr. '45
Geo. H. Andrews,	1,50	4	42	May '45
Dr. N. A. Bradbury,	4,00	5	4	Sep. '45
A. D. Mansfield,	2,00	4	52	Aug. '45
Curatia Twitchell,	1,50	5	42	May '46
Richardson & Bennett	1,50	5	42	" '46
Timothy Wight,	1,00	5	42	" '46
E. C. Lane,	1,50	4	52	Aug. '45

The following have paid $1,00 each in full for one year from this time:—

Col. J. Cotton, J. Edes, George Prout, L. Melcher, S. True, E. Bennet, Wm. True, Wm. Chase, Capt. A. Morse, J. Smiley, T. Cobb, Eben. Bennett, C. Lincoln, Col. Thos. Griffin, R. Staples, Thos. Armstrong, Daniel Talbot, A. Pratt, B. Fogg, Dan'l Reed, Jos. Dillingham, Jacob Lincoln, Benj. Curtis, Jer. Abbott, Robert Mitchel, Jonah Pratt, Isaac Allen, Chas. Brown, Reuben Harvey, Joseph Lake, paid to Vol. 5, No. 41.

To the Baptists of Maine.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Your efforts in opposing the appalling sin of slavery have not been in vain. The nation from the Atlantic to the Far West, and from Maine to Florida is engaged in the contemplation of a free and christian nation engaged in enslaving and oppressing their fellow men; and the indignation called forth at the sight is deep and still increasing; nor will it ever abate till this foul blot be washed away. As men and as patriots we are deeply interested in this subject, but as christians still more so; for our brethren baptized into Christ are held as slaves, and that too, by members of churches, and what is worse, by professed ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Could we hide such a deformity from the sun, we would, and mourn over it in secret places, but it is known, and the world beholds the spectacle of ministers of the gospel upholding by their connection with it a system whose woes and iniquities none can tell.

At a time when the contest with slavery is assuming so important, so critical a position, when it is the subject of conversation in every circle; when slaveholders, who have declared that it should not be discussed have felt themselves compelled to break their silence in self defence; when important decisions have been made as to the moral disqualification of slaveholders by the Board of our great national societies; when missionaries are sending from heathen lands their rebukes of this system of iniquity; at such a time it is not for us to be silent as though our convictions had changed on our abhorrence of slavery had grown cool. No, we must still raise our voice with others till there be not a bondman to sigh throughout the length and breadth of our land.

In view of the necessity of the Baptists of Maine again expressing their abhorrence of the injustice, cruelty and oppression of American slaveholding, we, the undersigned, have agreed TO CALL AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION OF THIS STATE, TO MEET AT EAST WINTHROP, IN JUNE NEXT.

T. B. ROBINSON, Levant.
S. ADLAM, Hallowell.
J. MILLETT, Wayne.
W. BAILEY, Bowdoinham.
F. MERRIAM, East Winthrop.
GEO. KNOX, Topsham.
B. F. SHAW, China.
H. HAWES, Nobleboro'.
E. M. GREGORY, Howland.
A. DUNBAR, Knox.
I. S. SMITH, Palermo.
N. W. WILLIAMS, Augusta.
J. W. SAWYER, "
W. T. SARGENT, Mt. Vernon.
L. C. STEVENS, New Sharon.
E. W. CROSBY, Freeport.

Somerset County A. S. Society.

The Liberty Association of New Portland (to whom was referred the time of holding County meeting,) hereby give notice that the Somerset Co. Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at EAST NEW PORTLAND on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th of June, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Let the friends of *human rights* turn out and give a hearty response to the warm invitation of the people in New Portland.

Preparations will be made to welcome the GREATEST CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE THAT EVER ASSEMBLED IN SOMERSET.

Col. Miller, Gen. Fessenden, Editor of Standard, and all public speakers are particularly invited to attend.

P. P. ELDER, Sec'y.

Mass Meeting at South Limington.

There will be holden at the Freewill Baptist Meeting-house at SOUTH LIMINGTON, a MASS MEETING of the friends of Freedom on Tuesday, June 24, at 10 oclock, A. M., to continue two days. Come all the lovers of Liberty and help.

LEVI P. HILLARD,
Per order of the York Co. Lib. Ass.

The York Co. Liberty Party

Will assemble at *SOUTH LIMINGTON*, Tuesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, at which time and place all members of the party are solicited to be present.

LEVI P. HILLARD,
JAMES S. GOODWIN,
WILLIAM EMERSON, } County Committee.
[Morning Star please copy.]

TRACTS. TRACTS.

These may be had at this office at the rate of 20 pages for one cent. Let them not lie useless on the shelf. Give the people light.

The Liberty Minstrel.

This is an admirable book of poetry and music, both of a high order, and should come into general use. Families, Glee Clubs, popular song singers, and every body that loves the music of the *soul*, will be pleased with it. Price 50 cents.

BOSTON MARKET.

Reported for the Morning Chronicle.

FLOUR.—The market is wholly inactive.—Genesee may be quoted at 4⅞ to $5 as the nominal rates. Sales Ohio, in small lots, at $4¾, and Philadelphia $4⅝.

GRAIN.—Sales yellow Corn 48c.; white, 46c.; eastern Oats, 34a35c.; Delaware, 35c.

Monday evening, May 19, 1845.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MON., May 19.

At Market, 450 head of Beef Cattle, 10 yokes of Working Oxen, 30 Cows and Calves, 800 Sheep, and about 1800 Swine.

PRICES—BEEF CATTLE—We quote extra Cattle $6,50; first quality, $6a6,25; second quality, $5,50.

WORKING OXEN—Sales noticed at $65, $74, $78, and $103.

COWS AND CALVES—Sales at $22, $26, $29 $33 and one at $45. Good Cows in demand.

SHEEP—Sales dull—Lots taken at $1,75, $2,44 and $3,50.

SWINE—About last week's prices obtained for like quality. There is a good many large Hogs in market. Say wholesale at 4¼ca5¼c—at retail, 5½ca6½c.

N. B. Cattle very poor in quality. A lot of good Cattle would find a ready market at good prices.

☞ Every plant and flower in the universe teaches us by its simple power in the cure of disease—that none of God's creations are in vain. As numerous and various as the products of the vegetable kingdom, are the diseases to which man is subject—and surely we may believe that in the great cabinet of Nature which is open to us, every one of these ills may find its balm. Let hundreds then who have given themselves up to despair, still hope. In SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA has been discovered a certain remedy for many diseases which have hitherto baffled all skill. In cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, obstinate Ulcers, and diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood, it never fails.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents, gratis.

It is worthy of an earnest appeal to our readers to study their individual interests, and peruse Mr. C. Brinckerhoff's advertisment, it speaks of his Restorative as a specific. It cannot be denied that it has effected the greatest and most satisfactory results. As a last resort, it will even then in low stages, raise the patient, extirpate the disease, and strengthen and restore the system.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 10th inst., by Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Rev. J. L. Stevens, pastor of the Universalist church in New Sharon, to Mary L. Smith.

In Freeport, Joseph Sylvester, only *eighty-two* years of age, to the youthful Mrs. Thankful Young, of *sixty*.

In Pittston, John T. Whitmore, of Bowdoinham, to Adeline Cooper, of Pittston.

In Bangor, Elisha Pettengill, of Sangerville, to Elizabeth J. Eaton, of Hermon.

DEATHS.

In Monmouth, 15th ult., Miss Esther Hinkley, aged 22 years.

In Gardiner, Sarah B., wife of N. Woods, Esq., aged 26; Wm. H., only son of Granville and Sophronia A. Wakefield, aged 5.

At Madras, Ceylon, Jan. 10th, Rev. Robert Wyman, Missionary, formerly of Cumberland, Me. aged 31 years.

In Litchfield, Elizabeth B. Byrum, formerly of Freeport, aged 77.

In Brunswick, 2d inst., Margaret S., wife of Chas. Foster, aged 27 years; on 30th ult., Fanny, daughter of Rev. Mr. Rand, aged 16 months.

In Farmington, Dea. Isaac Perkins, aged 71.

In Bath, George B. Newcomb, aged 17 years; John Linch, aged 26 years.

Steamboat Notice.

THE STEAMER PENOBSCOT newly painted and fitted up in prime order, runs on the route between Hallowell and Boston.

Leaves Hallowell, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS 2 1-2 P. M. and arrives in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Boston, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 P. M. and arrives in Hallowell next morning.

Also the new and splendid steamer KENNEBEC, built expressly for the route to run in connection with the Penobscot. Time of commencing and days of sailing will be advertised as soon as she can get up the river.

HOWARD & PAGE, Agents.
Hallowell, May 1, 1845. 39

S. PAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
ALSO DEALERS IN
W. I. GOODS—WINDOW GLASS—PAINTS—OILS—DYE STUFFS & MACHINE CARDS,
No. 2 Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL.

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

THE subscriber has made arrangements for having his establishment a depot of all the Genuine popular Remedies of the day, and trusts from his experience in the business, to give satisfaction to all who may consign Medicines to him, as well as to the public, in procuring and vending only the genuine.

Nov. 16, 1844. 9 SAM'L ADAMS.
Cash advanced on consignments of Medicines.

PORT WINE and other kinds suitable for sickness, for sale by S. PAGE & Co., Apothecaries.

JUST RECEIVED at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Warehouse, 100 prs Walnut Ox Bows—Wood Saws and Frames—Saw Horses—Clothes Horses, &c. Nov. 30. 11

House for Sale.

THE two story House situated on Second Street, nearly opposite Dea. Dole's and formerly occupied by A. Alden, Esq., is for sale.

The owner being desirous of disposing of the aforesaid House immediately, it will be sold at a good bargain to the purchaser. A credit for a large part of the purchase, can be given. R. G. LINCOLN.
Hallowell, April 7, 1845. 3wc30s37

RICE FLOUR—a superior article for Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c.—an excellent article for gruel for the sick, can be found at the 'Fountain of Health.'

REMEDIES for the Piles; Sick Headache; Rheumatism; Salt Rheum; Scrofula; Deafness; General Debility; Coughs and all the ills that flesh is heir to, can be found at the 9
Kennebec Fountain of Health.

Citron, Raisins,

AND Currants—Tamarinds—Figs—Spices, whole and ground—Shells—Cocoa, &c. can be found at
1t SAM'L ADAMS.

Notice to Brick-makers.

THE subscriber will have at his disposal next spring, a number of MAYO'S PATENT BRICK PRESSES; made in the most approved manner. The above Presses have been in use for a long time, and are almost the only ones that have been used in New England, for the last eight or ten years.

Any person wishing to engage in the most profitable part of the brick-making business, can be furnished with a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction, by applying to the subscriber. GEO. POLLARD.
Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1845. 6m20

CHURNS—a new and improved article just received and for sale by R. G. LINCOLN. 11

EXTENSIVE
RETAIL DRY GOODS
WAREHOUSE.

HENRY PETTES & CO.
224
WASHINGTON STREET,
Corner of Summer Street,
BOSTON.

THE subscribers are now opening a very complete assortment of Fashionable and Staple DRY GOODS, and making preparations for a large and

POPULAR RETAIL TRADE,
by marking every article
AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Elegant PARISIAN LONG SHAWLS, of all colors; Superb SQUARE SHAWLS; and

300 FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, are to be sold at much less than former prices,

PARIS SILK GOODS,

of the latest styles, and strong and beautiful colors; Fancy Plaid, Striped and Figured SILKS; Blue and Jet Black SILKS, warranted not to spot; French POPLINS, BALSORINES, MARQUIS CLOTHS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., for Ladies' Dresses.

AMERICAN PRINTS and COTTONS, LINENS, DAMASKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and Fancy SHAWLS, HDKF'S. and SCARFS.

SUPERIOR GERMAN BROADCLOTHS.

The whole stock is the most complete in the city and cannot be described in an advertisement.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM

is strictly adhered to, and every article will be sold at a price low enough to meet the competition of those who are *afraid* to come out and adopt this **honest policy.**

HENRY PETTES & CO.

CARPETINGS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE subscribers are now prepared to show to their customers their large and splendid stock of CARPETS, selected for the RETAIL TRADE, consisting in part of

300 P'S OF SUPERFINE CARPETING,
At 75 cents per yard;
100 P'S OF DOUBLE SUPERS,
At 95 cents per yard;
60 P'S OF THREE PLY CARPETING:
AND 350 PIECES OF
NEW, NOVEL AND BRILLIANT
LONDON BRUSSELS CARPETING.

The whole Stock has been selected with great care. The collection of Patterns is rare and beautiful. The Brussels Carpets are particularly worthy of attention. In addition to the above, we have a fine assortment of ROYAL WILTON and GENOA VELVET CARPETINGS, PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, RUGS OF ALL KINDS, and every article in this line.

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE,

and STRANGERS can purchase with the same confidence as though they were perfectly acquainted with goods and markets.

NO. 224 WASHINGTON STREET,
CORNER OF SUMMER STREET.
HENRY PETTES & CO.

Merchants from the Country will be supplied with any number of pieces of Carpets at the
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S
HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE vegetable kingdom is provided by the God of Nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered, to every condition of disease. It will not be contended but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support. The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in the compound. This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty of success, and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary recompense sway the proprietor; he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the facture of this remedy, and deals out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay.—Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, N. Y., has appointed S. ADAMS Ag't, Hallowell. 4w34

New Style of Bonnets, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, &c.

JUST received at the Bonnet Store of MRS. NEWMAN on Water street, a good assortment of Bonnets consisting of Florences; Misses do.; Rutlands; Misses do; Lace Nepolitans; Prince Alberts; Devous; Misses do.; also Lace and Silk Bonnets kept constantly on hand through the ensuing season, which will be sold as low as at any other store on Kennebec river. Mrs. N. would invite all who are in want of a bonnet of any kind to call and examine for themselves.

Old Straws, Nepolitans, and Hats repaired, bleached and pressed in the best manner. All orders from the country for Bonnets or Goods will be promptly attended to and sold as low as if present. Bonnets made to order at short notice.

Thankful for the patronage she has received the previous season, she hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction the present to all who may favor her with their patronage. The latest styles kept constantly on hand.
Hallowell, April 25, 1845. 32

New Goods.

S. PAGE & Co. have just received a large supply of Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, which will be sold at very low prices for cash or short credit.
Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

White Lead.

10,000 lbs. White Lead of the following qualities, viz: Ground in Oil Pure—Extra—No. 1—Dry Pure—Extra. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.
Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

Linseed Oil.

1000 GALLS. best Linseed Oil. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.
Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

Spirits Turpentine.

300 GALLS. Spirits Turpentine. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.
Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

JUST received at the KENNEBEC FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH a new supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam—Gordak's Jelly of Pomegranate, and all his other medicines; and Wright's Genuine Indian Purgative Pills, for sale wholesale and retail. 9

TRUSSES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS; a new assortment just received at the *Fountain of Health.* Nov. 30. 11

Selected for the Liberty Standard.

THE LETTER.

Welcome, thou white winged messenger,
Say, dost thou feel a thrill,
Like the wild throb that stirs my heart,
Sweet bird without a quill?—
Thou dost not speak, yet thou dost say
Dear words, for loved ones far away.

The eyes I love have looked on thee—
The hand I've clasped traced every line,
And the warm breath played o'er thee
That so oft has blent with mine:
And like a spirit thou dost tell
All that we wish, invisible.

Now every word is on my heart,
As it came fresh from his,
And thou my bird, art little worth,
And thus it ever is;
We pant for that which when obtained,
Is thrown aside as soon as gained.

What wert thou, until love gave soul
To thy unmoaning blank?—
What art thou, now another soul
The precious gift hath drank?
Nothing! now thy mission's spent
But thine own pale monument!

Danville, March 10th, 1845.

The Family.

From the Herald of Freedom.

FUNERAL AT SEA.

It was my fortune to witness one, on my return from "the World's Convention," in 1840. It was on board the Acadia, then making her first great trip across the Atlantic. I went aboard on the 4th of August, as she lay in the river Mersey, at Liverpool. I shall never forget how she looked from the quay—as, from amid a crowd of utter strangers, with a few dear friends about me, from whom I was about to part probably forever, I gazed upon her dark form laying out in the stream. I was in old Europe, and about to commit myself to the New World, to that small bark—and she to make experiment of her power to stem the ocean tide. A dirty little steamer, The Tug, took us aboard her. The Tug went back to the pier, and we were committed for the terrible voyage. Imagination could not compass it, or phantom its pathless centre, where no way marks can ever be set up, to show where it was travelled. Always new and untried, is the ocean voyage, and the old mariner, though he may grow familiar with the sky and stars above him, can never grow familiar with the ocean. He can know its shores and channels, but the great deep, out at sea, is always a mystery to him, as when it first is traversed. I could not see across, in my fancy, to imagine the existence of the dear, dear objects, I had left beyond it. They were to me, as if in another world.—The Acadia took up her anchor, and made herself ready for her journey. I hear now the wild, melancholy sea-cry of her Glasgow tars as they hoisted the anchor, and the clanking of her windlass. She walked down the river, out into the Irish Channel. It was in the afternoon, and on Tuesday. All that night, and the next day, the sea was as smooth as a pond, and the motion of the Steamer as steady as a canoe on its surface. Night closed upon us just as we left the channel for the open ocean. I remember the great Rock—the outpost that guards the sea-most point of old Ireland, and how it looked, as we passed it at twilight, looming through the dusk. I bade farewell to it, in token of final and complete parting from my dear friends in Ireland.

It was awful to enter, in the night, upon that terrible ocean. I was awakened at midnight by the tossing of the steamer as she got out where the great waves began to take hold of her. They struck her in the breast like peals of thunder. And in the morning, when I got upon deck, to witness the conflict between the steamer and the sea! The great waves rolling in sheer from the whole Atlantic, and before a strong wind, and the steamer encountering them right ahead, with I don't know how many hundred horse power,—and at the rate of ten miles an hour. Not gliding over the surges like a sail packet,—but dashing right through them, by main strength. It was appalling to witness the conflict. The angry ocean, as if in rebuke of her presumption, throwing its mountain waves against the rash vessel,—and the stubborn ship answering it with her steam. The waves would lift her on her ridges, till it would look to be sixty or seventy feet down her sides, and then she would plunge up to her very throat in the thundering brine, with all her paddles under, and still going, with a noise like heavy thunder. It seemed for a long time dubious which would get the mastery; but steam and seamanship proved the overmatch, and the Acadia made her triumphant way.

I had seen among the under officers of the ship a man they called Pike. He belonged to the Royal Navy, and had been in the East India service, and had come on board the Acadia to familiarize himself, I understood, with steam navigation. The poor fellow had caught some kind of disorder incident to the climate of the East, and I remember well the deadly, suffron-colored look of his eyes and complexion. He was about on deck, a day or two, and then disappeared,—and I learned, after some days he was confined, and mortally sick, they thought in our end of the ship. My berth was on the windward, and his on the leeward breast of the steamer. I among the servants of nobility and gentry who had passage in the first cabin, and he among the under officers. I had taken passage as a matter of anti-slavery economy, and as best comporting with the outlawry of an abolitionist, in the steerage. I remember among my messmates—(or rather mates in the *want of mess*, for we had as a general thing nothing to eat) a young Irishman, servant to the comedian Thomas Power, who was on his way to America, and who was lost, poor fellow, on his return, in the ill-fated President. I made quite an acquaintance with the servant, and caught now and then a glance at the master, as he promenaded to our end of the ship. For he could visit our end, though we could not visit his. ***The distinction was lost when he returned in the President.***

Poor Lieut. Pike was on the leeward side of the ship, where he could not have the air. They let a sort of funnel, or airduct, down through the gangway into his berth, made of sail cloth and open at the top like a tunnel, which was turned to catch the fresh north-west wind. I could not go in to see the poor fellow, for he was an officer, and I but a *steerage* passenger. I saw a little dandy Doctor about; ship's surgeon or surgeon's mate, or some such official, who had the dosing of him, and the killing of him according to rule. I asked him one day, how the poor man did.—"Quite near his end, sir," said he, as feelingly as if I had asked him the time of day. The Doctor was leaning against the ship's railing, and had a volume of Dickens in his hand. If I could have thrown his calomel overboard, and him—not overboard—but out of the notion of doctoring, and got the poor man into the fresh air, and put him into the wet sheet, and bathed him in blessed cold water, and rubbed him with the friendly crash towel, and spoke brotherly words to him; no doubt he might have been saved,—not to enter again, but quit forever—the hateful service of that Royal Navy, the grand pirate armada that infests earth's outraged waters. I have no doubt he might have been cured and saved, with cold water, and fresh air, and deliverance from the doctor. But he could have only through that canvass respirator. That was *scientific*. He was *under* the ship's Doctor. That was orderly and corporation-like.

Poor Pike died. I saw some little preparation going on among the sailors and under officers, and they told me the man was dead.—Pretty soon, they brought up from below, upon deck, something sewed up in a sail cloth sack about the size of a man. There was a slight hush, I observed, in the demeanor of the sailors. They feel as much as anybody, poor fellows, but are not allowed to show it. Poor Pike,—it was his body. His occasion for acquaintance with naval steaming was all over, and they were about to commit his lifeless clay to the bosom of the old deep, *on* which he had been so long a roamer. We were within about two days of Halifax, but all were strangers to him there, and there seemed no occasion to keep the body till the steamer should arrive. She kept on her way while the brief and unceremonious preparations were made for his burial. The sack had sewed up in its foot, some heavy bars of lead—to ballast the poor clay on the voyage it was about to take.

All came forward—captain, passengers and all—to unite in the funeral *procession.* Four sailors took up the bier upon their shoulders. The little procession which was all the world that could join it, or could witness that funeral, all the world that dead man had left behind him, on the deck of that little bark, which, however bulky in harbor or at the wharf,—looked like a chip or an egg-shell out on the desert ocean,—the little funeral procession formed, and took up its march for the grave. They could not march far—so they coursed round about, doubling some points on deck, until they came to a pause a little back of the steamer's wheel-house, when the foremost carriers rested their ends of the bier on the ship's railing. The Acadia meanwhile kept on her way, and I believe with unslacked speed. I was painfully struck, I remember, with the perfect absence of every thing funeral, and with the abrupt, seamanlike air of the movement. There were no mourners—no tears—no relatives. The poor man's mother—his sisters—brothers—if he had any, where were they! I thought of it, but I could not weep. One of our little world had become clay among us, and was to be disembarked on another voyage than ours. It was a thing that had got to be done, and the less ceremony or delay about it, the better. The ship must be looked after. The dead man was no longer a passenger. There was no leisure for ceremonial, and what could ceremonial have availed, if there had been. As singular, however, the funeral seemed to me, as the strange grave where they were to lay him.—I had not known the poor man. I had seen him but a few times, soon after coming aboard, as he glided about, a minute or two in sight, with his handsome blue jacket and trowsers on, and with his saffron-colored look. But it seemed to me, he should have had a coffin, and a pall and some circumstance about his burial. The sailors knew better.—And that wild Ocean too, careering so awfully by us—it seemed to me no place to commit a poor human body to, the remains of a fellow man. These were but momentary emotions. The man was dead, and reeked not of the ocean burial. I thought of my own dear brothers, I had left in my native land,—how if it were one of them, and though I could hardly feel about it, if it were, as I should on shore. There we were, at the mercy of sea and sky, life a precarious thing, and to die and be cast into the deep, nothing so very strange. The Captain stepped forward to perform the burial service. There were divines on board, but none, I believe, of the church of England, and these alone, I suppose could officiate, at a burial of one belonging to the church of England's Royal Navy! The Captain read out of Old England's prayer book, her impressive and beautiful "funeral service at sea." He read it with that sort of superstitious reverence, which England bids all her soldier subjects feel, for the prayer-book and the dead, though she cares nothing for the living. We all stood with uncovered heads to hear it. It was finished, and the burial board on which the dead man lay, was launched from the railing into the deep. The plunge was faintly heard, the corpse sunk instantly and disappeared. The board was seen a moment, as it drifted into the Steamer's wake. The brief funeral was over, the ship's crew went about their business, the passengers dispersed, and every thing resumed at once its ordinary appearance. There was no house of mourning, for the procession to return to from the grave. The Sea had got all that remained of her mariner, and the ship was on her pathless way. Will that sea ever give up that body again, as old England's service says it will? Or had it mingled with that dread mass of rolling matter, in eternal undistinguishment, to be part and parcel of its "wild waves' play?"

Oh! that mankind loved humanity while *living*—while it needs and can appreciate human affection. We should not then, I think, "puzzle our will" about the destination of the dead. There would be so much of the living left to love and care for, that the dead, when at length men should go into their dissolution, would cease entirely to be objects of human solicitude. Now, so little is cared for the unhappy living, that infinite and bitter and unavailing regrets are left to accumulate upon the dead.

JOSEPHINE AND MARIA LOUISA.

Translated from the French.

These two women are celebrated, not by their writings and their talents, neither by brilliant actions, but because they have possessed the affection of him who drew the gaze of the universe on his lofty deeds, his colossal power, and his misfortunes. Besides, they have had a great influence upon the destinies of France, and were much attached to Bonaparte. His star was eclipsed from the moment he conceived the fatal project of separating himself from Josephine; she who had shared with him all the changes of his extraordinary and stormy career; she who never ceased to represent to him, that his excessive ambition would one day ruin him. Josephine is certainly the only female who has had influence over the strong and ungovernable mind of her husband, notwithstanding what the Duchess d' Abruntes and General Junot have said; one in memoirs published in her name, the other in the memoirs of Bourienne. Josephine even had courage to expose herself to the rage and reproaches of Bonaparte, in order to mitigate many sentences of death upon persons who conspired against the life of the first consul, and his government. She succeeded in saving the Polignacs and many others.

The gentleness and sweetness of her disposition, the nobleness of her sentiments, and the graces of her person caused her to be admired even by her enemies, and gained for her the esteem and the affection of all. It was thus that she rallied under the banners of the first consul a great number of persons, who were jealous of his grandeur, and secretly opposed to his government. Josephine endeavored in vain to persuade her husband to abandon the project of taking up his residence in the Tuilleries. It has been said that the Luxembourg, the dwelling of the five ex-directors did not satisfy him; his restless and ambitious mind could not be confined in so narrow a compass; it needed the Tuilleries and a dozen royal chateaux besides; even France did not satisfy him; for he wished to conquer the world. If Bonaparte, as consul, had followed the wise counsel of Josephine, he would have piness of France. He might have lived and reigned yet, and millions of brave men would not have been sacrificed to his ambition. By separating himself from Josephine he lost much of the esteem of all impartial and sensible men; he estranged himself from the heart of the French nation, and especially from those who were most sincerely attached to him.

Maria Louisa arrived, replaced Josephine, and used every means in her power to render herself popular, and gain the affection of the French. But this generous people regretted Josephine, and murmured at receiving an Austrian princess whom the officious Metternich had introduced upon the throne of France. The majority of the nation, from that time, saw in Napoleon only a Corsican, and in his consort an Austrian, descended from a house which for ages had been the constant and bitter enemy of France.

Maria Louisa's intentions were upright and good; but it sufficed that she came from Vienna; from that time their confidence in him who had accepted her, diminished considerably. Their enthusiasm reappeared for a moment on the birth of the king of Rome, but soon disappeared. The armies of Napoleon had been, till now, with the exception of Spain and Portugal, every where triumphant. The great reverse of the campaign against Russia, proved to him that France, besides being depopulated, had no longer the noble enthusiasm upon which he built his hopes.—Bernadotte and Alexander took advantage of this, and in their proclamation, adroitly separated the cause of Napoleon from that of the French nation.

Josephine and Maria Louisa are said to have been very charitable. This ought not to be mentioned as an extraordinary quality, since it is generally attributed to the fair sex. Besides, it is very common to extol even the most insignificant actions of persons in so high stations; they give only a small part of their superfluous wealth, which it has cost them no effort to obtain; whilst a poor man, who barely gains a livelihood by his daily labor, and deprives himself of part to relieve one more miserable than himself, is not noticed.

Maria Louisa after quitting France, secretly married an Austrian General, Count de N——, who aided Metternich and troops in transporting her first husband to St. Helena. It is necessary to say, to the honor of Maria Louisa, that she used all possible means to share the captivity of Napoleon; but she was refused. The Count de N——, died a few years after, and she consoled herself for the loss of two husbands, by taking a third.

E. W. S.

—Lowell Offering.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE POT OF BAKED BEANS.

O! how my heart sighs for my own native land,
Where potatoes, and squashes, and cucumbers grow,
Where cheer and good welcome are always at hand,
And custards and pumpkin pies smoke in a row;
Where puddings the visage of hunger serenes,
And what is far dearer, *the pot of baked beans.*

The pot of baked beans! with what pleasure I saw it,
Well seasoned, well porked, by some rosy-faced dame,
And when from the glowing hot oven she'd draw it,
Well crisped and well browned to the table it came.
O! give me my country, the land of my teens,
With its dark Indian pudding and *pot of baked beans.*

The pot of baked beans! Ah! the muse is too frail
Its taste to descant on, its virtues to tell;
But look at the sons of New England, so hale,
And her daughters so rosy, 'twill teach thee full well;
Like me it will teach thee to sigh for the means
Of health and of rapture, *the pot of baked beans.*

A WORLD OF LOVE AT HOME.

BY J. J. REYNOLDS.

The earth hath treasures fair and bright,
Deep buried in her caves;
And ocean hideth many a gem,
With his blue curling waves.
Yet not within her bosom dark,
Or 'neath the dashing foam,
Lies there a treasure equalling
A world of love at home.

True sterling happiness and joy
Are not with gold allied;
Nor can it yield a pleasure like
A merry fireside.
I envy not the man who dwells
In stately hall or dome,
If 'mid his splendor he hath not
A world of love at home.

The friends whom time hath proved sincere,
'Tis they alone can bring
A sure relief to hearts that droop
'Neath sorrow's heavy wing.
Though care and trouble may be mine,
As down life's path I roam;
I'll heed them not while still I have
A world of love at home.

Scientific.

The New Telescope.

Lord Rosse, an Irish nobleman, recently completed a new telescope 26 feet long, which was the most powerful ever constructed; but not being satisfied with this, Rosse immediately commenced another 53 feet long and six feet in diameter! of which the following is a description. Exceedingly sublime discoveries will no doubt be made with it, and these will lead to others more inconceivably grand.

Those are a few interesting examples of the manner in which the new telescope has resolved nebulæ into stars, and has destroyed that symmetry of form in globular nebulæ upon which was founded the hypothesis of the gradual condensation of nebulous matter into suns and planets.

Such is a brief account of the construction and performance of a telescope which Dr. Robinson characterizes as the most powerful that has ever been made. Its superiority to all other instruments must have been very gratifying to Lord Rosse, and might have justified him in resting from his labors, and enjoyed the honor of having triumphed in so noble an undertaking: but the instrument was scarcely out of his hands before he resolved upon attempting the construction of another reflector, with a speculum six feet in diameter, and fifty feet long! This magnificent instrument was accordingly undertaken, and within the last month has been brought to a successful termination. The speculum has six feet of clear aperture, and therefore an area four times greater than that of the three feet speculum, and it weighs nearly four tons! The focal length is 53 feet. It was polished in six hours, in the same time as a small speculum, and with the same facility; and no particular care was taken in preparing the polisher, as Lord Rosse intended to repolish it as soon as the focal length was ascertained to be correct; but upon directing it to a nebula, the performance was better than he expected, and he therefore has suffered it to remain in the tube for the present. The second or duplicate speculum, not yet finished, is in every respect the same in size. It was only three weeks in the annealing oven, and is reckoned very good.

The casting of a speculum of nearly four tons must have been an object of great interest, as well as of difficulty; but every difficulty was foreseen and provided against. In order to insure uniformity of metal, the blocks from the first melting, which was effected in three furnaces, were broken up, and the pieces from each of the furnaces, were placed in three separate casks, A, B and C. Then in the speculum, successive portions from cask A were put into furnaces *a*, *b* and *c*, from B into *b*, *c*, *d*, and so on.

In order to prevent the metal from bending or changing its form, Lord Rosse has introduced a very ingenious and effective support. The speculum rests upon a surface of twenty-seven pieces of cast iron, of equal area, and strongly framed so as to be stiff and light. There are twelve of these in the outer rim, nine in the next, and six' sectors at the centre. Each of these pieces is supported at its centre of gravity on a hemisphere bearing, at the angle of a triangle of cast iron, these triangles being in their turn similarly supported at the angles of three primary triangles, which, again, are supported at their centres of gravity by three screws which work in a strong iron frame, and serve for adjusting the mirrors. This frame carries also levers to give lateral support to the speculum, in the same diffused manner. This frame, which contains the speculum, is attached to an immense joint, like that of a pair of compasses moving round a pin, in order to give the transverse motion for following the stars in right ascension.

This pin is fixed to the centre piece between two trunnions, like those of an enormous mortar, lying east and west, and upon which the telescope has its motion in altitude. To the frame there is fastened a large cubical wooden box, about eight feet a side, in which there is a door through which two men go in to remove, or to replace the cover of the mirror. To this box is fastened the tube, which is made of deal staves, hooped like a huge cask. It is about 50 feet long, and 8 feet in diameter in the middle, and is furnished with internal diaphragms, about 6½ feet in aperture. The Dean of Ely walked through the tube with an umbrella up.

The Geological Convention.—A Convention of Geologists have been assembled in New Haven, engaged in discussion exceedingly interesting to science and the public.—The first day's conversation was in relation to the continual changes which are going forward on the earth's surface.

The Convention must have been one of great interest. Professor Rogers stated, "that the velocity of sea waves engendered by earthquakes was twice the velocity of sound.—*The earthquake at Lisbon threw a succession of thirty-six enormous sea-waves across the Atlantic to the shore of Antigua in ten hours!*

Prof. Loomis—The pilots of Maine say that the tide is sinking every year, and that certain rocks on Maine shore are now visible, over which they could formerly conduct vessels at the mouth of the Kennebec.

Prof. Rogers observed that the North shore appeared to be going down, and the South coming up—else why were all our South shores sandy flats, and N. England a rock-bound coast from Cape Cod to its Northern border. The Middle and Southern States—all the sea islands from Long Island to the Florida Keys, indicate a general rise of the land South. *This Continent is swinging on a hinge, or great pivot,* the point of which is about the Bay of Massachusetts. The South part is rising and the North going down; not exactly in their moral or intellectual qualifications, unfortunately, as recent changes indicate. (Laughter.)

Agricultural.

PLANTING CORN--"SEED ENOUGH."

Very many farmers plant only three or four kernels of corn to the hill,—others are more generous, and bestow their seed with a liberal hand. As corn is liable to many accidents, during its infancy, it is always an excellent plan to plant "seed enough," so that if a portion of the blades should be destroyed, the remainder would be worth the trouble of cultivation, and ensure the realization of a remunerating crop. It sometimes happens that a portion of the seed corn is imperfect, owing to certain causes operating either on the crop, in autumn, or from careless and improper management after its removal to the bin.—Sometimes a portion of the grain on a cob, fails to vegetate, while the remainder proves sound and good. And it is often the case, that worms and other enemies enter the field—all of which causes should be taken into consideration, and their effects obviated, so far as practicable, by planting "*enough.*" If a liberal bestowment of seed be accorded, and no unlucky contingencies occur to lessen the produce, during the infantile stages of vegetation, the supernumeraries may be easily removed, and the excess limited at the first hoeing; or, it may be deferred until such time as all danger of loss from such causes shall have been removed. An old farmer informs us that, for the last twenty years, he has made it an invariable rule to plant ten kernels to the hill, which is just twice the number he permits to grow, and that he rarely if ever has to take out more than three or four blades at hoeing time—the rest being generally imperfect seed, or destroyed by worms, crows, or other enemies that infest his fields. The cost of a few quarts of extra seed corn, is of very little consequence to the farmer, and the labor of thinning, even where all the corn germinates, is still less.—*Me. Cultivator.*

CANADA THISTLE.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, says that by ploughing early in the spring this pest may be effectually destroyed. We doubt the assertion. Mr. McIntire's process of "*hooking*" them from the soil when in foliage, appears much more reasonable:—On this subject of "vernal eradication," the writer remarks:—

"One piece of two acres or more, where the thistles were very thick, I ploughed the fore-part of the 4th month, (April,) and sowed it to rye as usual, about the middle of the month; the result was a heavy crop of rye, and a complete extermination of the thistle, there being but two stools found while harvesting the crop. I have therefore come to this conclusion, that early in the spring before vegetation starts, the root is hollow, and ploughing at that time severs them, and leaves the roots exposed to the leaching of the earth, and whenever water penetrates the roots, death ensues."

From the Christian World.

THE SUMMER BIRDS.

BY MRS. A. B. WELBY.

Sweet warblers of the sunny hours,
For ever on the wing—
I love them, as I love the flowers,
The sunlight, and the spring.
They come like pleasant memories,
In Summer's joyous time.
And sing their gushing melodies
As I would sing a rhyme.

In the green and quiet places
Where the golden sunlight falls,
We sit with smiling faces,
To list their silver calls;
And when their holy anthems
Come pealing through the air,
Our hearts leap forth to meet them,
With a blessing and a prayer.

Amid the morning's fragrant dew—
Amid the mists of even—
They warble on as if they drew
Their music down from Heaven.
How sweetly sounds each mellow note,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
When dying zephyrs rise and float,

Like shadowy spirits seen at eve
Among the tombs, they glide;
Where sweet pale forms, for which we grieve,
Lie sleeping side by side,
They break with song the solemn hush
Where peace reclines her head,
And link their lays with mournful thoughts
That cluster round the dead.

For never can my soul forget
The loved of other years;
Their memories fill my spirit yet—
I've kept them green with tears;
And their singing greets my heart at times,
As in the days of yore,
Though their music and their loveliness,
Is o'er—forever o'er.

And often, when the mournful night
Comes with a low, sweet tune,
And sets a star on every height,
And one beside the moon—
When not a sound of wind or wave
The holy stillness mars,
I look above, and strive to trace
Their dwellings in the stars.

The birds! the birds of summer hours—
They bring a gush of glee
To the child among the fragrant flowers—
To the sailor on the sea.
We hear their thrilling voices
In their swift and airy flight,
And the inmost heart rejoices
With a calm and pure delight.

In the stillness of the starlight hours,
When I am with the dead,
Oh! may they flutter 'mid the flowers
That blossom o'er my head,
And pour their songs of gladness forth
In one melodious strain,
O'er lips whose broken melody
Shall never sing again.

PROSPECTUS OF

The United States Journal.

BY JESSE E. DOW & CO.

The first number of our new paper will be issued this (first) day of May, with an entire new dress—new type, fine white paper, with other important alterations and improvements. The paper will be devoted to a fearless exposition of Democratic principles; it will zealously and unremittingly oppose each and every effort to establish a mammoth monarchy bank and other mischievous corporations and consolidations of wealth, which subvert the rights of the people and undermine the pillars of the Republic; it will oppose an oppressive and anti-republican tariff system, the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, and all other Federal principles which have an inevitable tendency to destroy public prosperity as well as individual happiness. Against all such political delusions, we shall wage unchanging uncompromising war.

The Farmer and the Mechanic who produce all the real capital of the nation, will find in our paper an unwavering champion of their inalienable rights; the long cherished principles of the editors are too well known to the public to require any pledge upon this point. To the Miscellaneous Department particular attention will be devoted; the Ladies will always find in our columns a choice selection from the current literature of the day, as well as original contributions from the most talented writers of which our country can boast. A general summary of Foreign and Domestic news will be furnished; a regular price current and a correct list of the prices of stocks will also be given.

The conductors have already secured the aid and co-operation of a large number of the most distinguished literary and political writers of the day; arrangements will also be made, at the earliest period possible, to embellish our columns by the contributors of correspondents from abroad. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we very respectfully submit our claims to an extensive patronage to the consideration of a generous public.

THEOPHILUS FISK, }
JESSE E. DOW, } Editors.

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Weekly paper by the year,	$2,00
" " for six months,	1,00
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At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1845, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of FANNY C. HOLMES, late of Winthrop in said County, deceased, having been presented by MOSES H. METCALF, the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard, printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Monday of May next, at ten of the clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

A true copy. W. EMMONS, *Judge.*
Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 3w40

Strawberries.

A FINE variety of Strawberry roots—price 50 cts. per 100. Fruit very large—ripens early and very prolific. For sale by
s38c32 R. G. LINCOLN.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.

R. G. LINCOLN has on hand now ready to be transplanted a large assortment of Horse Chestnut and Locust-trees; also Snow Balls; Roses; Peonies; Phlox; Garden Lilies &c., all of my own growing, also a few choice Pear trees. s38c82

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,

JUST received at Lincoln's Seed Store, a large assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds by the box, pound or single paper.
A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.
Hallowell, April 23, 1845. 32

CHURNS—a new and improved article just received and for sale by R. G. LINCOLN. tt

C. G. Griswold's Improved Family Salve, or Plaster.

IT invariably cures Burns, Scalds, Freezes, Chilblains and Wounds. It also very generally cures external Ulcers, Corns, Weak and Lame Backs, Stomach and Joints, Strains, Pain in the Side, Hard Tumors, Ague in the Face or Breast, and local Rheumatism. This article is unrivalled in excellence, and perfectly safe. As a family Salve, the proprietor confidently believes nothing can excel it. Nor is he alone in this opinion. Several physicians of the first respectability have given him liberty to use their names. Many others recommend it orally. To those may be added the recommendations of several thousand families. No family should be without it.
Every stick of the genuine will have the Proprietor's written signature on the inside wrapper. Price, 25 cts.
For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S
May 1845. 34tf

Pure Winter Sperm

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

BITTERS.

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE,
BOSTON.

THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpassing excellence and perfection—highly refined, extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet smooth and delicious as the noblest wine. It is unquestionably a never failing remedy for Impurity of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness and general Debility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Students, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The price of this Grand Restorative is $1,00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. and B. Wales, HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. M. Atwood and A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co. H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Topsham; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton; T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin and Fuller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by
c18 s24 SAMUEL ADAMS, *Hallowell.*

Machine Cards,

S. PAGE & Co. have just received their supply of CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at low prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wool.

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BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous distribution among the destitute.
☞ An assortment constantly on hand.
January, 1845.

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THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation, they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

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The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity, but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c

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This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointments for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

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A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

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